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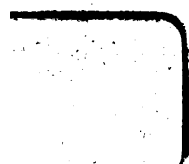
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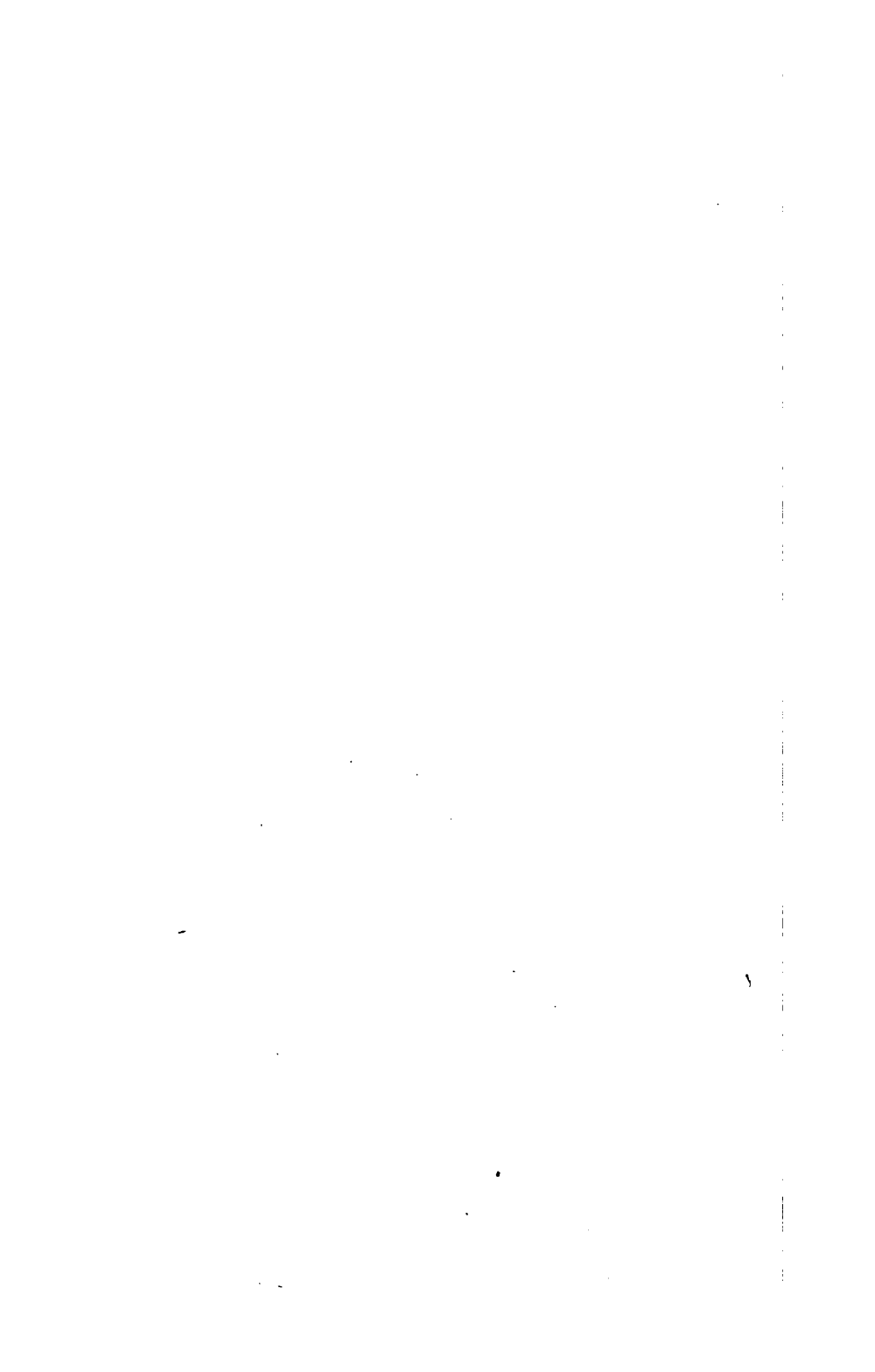
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**HISTORICAL**  
**ACCOUNT OF TENBY,**  
***AND ITS VICINITY.***

10. 11. 1900

10. 11. 1900

*J. M. Prym*

+34

AN ACCOUNT OF  
**TENBY,**

CONTAINING

**An Historical Sketch of the Place,**

Compiled from the best Authorities,

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS PRESENT STATE,

*From recent observations;*

WITH PARTICULAR NOTICE OF THE VARIOUS

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN ITS

VICINITY.

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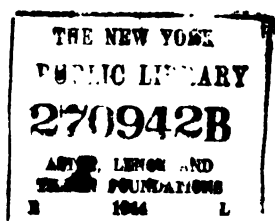
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1818.

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## PREFACE.

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*Few sea bathing places are without their descriptive accounts. It is rather singular that one which ranks so highly among them for the variety of its recommendations as Tenby, should hitherto have been without a similar publication.*

*A work entitled "Etchings of Tenby," appeared some years ago ; its principal object was to preserve by a series of Etchings, the forms of the ancient and peculiar architecture of the place, of which the specimens were rapidly giving place to modern innovation.*

*Since the appearance of this publication the improvements and accommodations of the place have greatly increased. It is the object of the present work to notice those improvements, and to add to the historical account of the town, such information as may be deemed interesting to the generality of visitors.*

May 16 1848





# HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

## *TENBY.*

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OF the ancient state of Tenby before the colonization of Pembrokeshire by the Flemings and Normans, nothing is known except its name. From its peculiar advantages as a fishing town, it obtained the appellation of Dynbych y Pyscod. Protected as it is by islands and promontories, and affording the only shelter from the dangers of an exposed bay, it must have been a place of

refuge to mariners in the earliest ages ; and fishermen would naturally erect their huts near the spot which afforded the means of following their occupation with advantage and security. Unlike however, many other places which were known to have been British settlements, no vestige of the early inhabitants remains. Not a foss or earth-work is to be found in the neighbourhood ; and the rude and perishable habitations of the original race have long been superseded by the more durable architecture of the people by whom they were supplanted.

With the arrival therefore of the Flemings the history of Tenby properly begins. It is remarkable that the particulars of this event should not have been detailed by the Welsh historians. A large maritime district including great part of the counties of Gla-

morgan and Pembroke was seized by an active and warlike enemy, at a time when Wales was sorely pressed by the ambition and enterprize of the Norman Kings of England; and history only acquaints us with the barren fact. The following historical sketch, with an account of the Charters, and a few other particulars is extracted from the Etchings of Tenby, published about six years ago.

The Flemings in the tenth century held a respectable rank amongst the few European nations that had attained to any very apparent proficiency in the different arts by which life is ameliorated. The woollen manufacture of Flanders originated at this period; and with it, a spirit of resistance to the arbitrary exactions of their sovereigns. These disturbances were followed by con-

siderable emigrations. We must consider ourselves indebted to their settlement in this country for the introduction of a principal article in our foreign and domestic commerce, the woollen manufacture. Tenby was certainly one of their first colonies; and in this spot, since so desolate and impoverish-  
ed, we know that an art for which they were celebrated, and which has contributed thus largely to our national aggrandizement, was practised at a very early period, and to a very considerable extent,

There were earlier colonies of the Flemings in England—but the first in Pembroke-shire is dated in 1108. Nor was this attributable to political discontent, but to an inundation from the sea, when the distressed inhabitants solicited Henry the First for permission to fix themselves in his dominions.

The relationship subsisting between that monarch and Baldwin Earl of Flanders facilitated their application, and at first a part of Cumberland was given to them. Henry was then engaged in a continuation of that contest which his predecessor Rufus had carried on with so little success against the Welsh. As a most effectual check, perhaps, to their perpetual restlessness—and perhaps through political anxiety to free his dominions from so many foreigners, he compelled the late Flemish colony, together with those which had emigrated during the two preceeding reigns, to relinquish their English establishments, and to fix themselves in Wales.

Pembrokeshire, which may be considered as their principal settlement, formed a part of the ancient kingdom of Dimetia. The

corruption Dyvet was in use till the time of Strongbow its Norman conqueror: since then it has retained the name of its chief town. The Flemings seem to have occupied the greater part of that peninsula which is bounded by Milford Haven on one side, and by the sea on the other—with Tenby and a part of Carmarthen Bay beyond. This district, so well adapted to commerce, and Gower in Glamorganshire, another in which they were almost equally numerous, are well defined, and, on three sides, securely defended by nature. We may trace their buildings at Haverford-west, Newport, and many other places beyond; but here, with the exception of Lamphey Court and two or three ancient castles of Norman or rather of mixed architecture, in which the Flemish is still discernible, there are hardly any other.

The Flemings are described by Giraldus Cambrensis as a bold and hardy race of men, engaged in continual broils, most inveterate against the Welsh, remarkable for their skill in the manufacture of wool, despising difficulties and dangers in quest of gain, and equally alert in attending to the pursuits of agriculture or of war. By the Welsh historians, they are branded as a faithless and dishonest people, a character which, from their situation and circumstances, it was hardly possible that they could have avoided. That they were industrious, enterprising, and superior to the people among whom they settled, is sufficiently apparent. We have numerous specimens of their architectural skill, and still farther proofs from a situation surrounded by numerous enemies, always desirous, and always unable to dislodge them. We are not informed what



degree of resistance was made by the Welsh to their introduction. From the strength and number of Flemish fortifications, erected about this period, it is likely either that a vigorous opposition was attempted by the natives, or that they apprehended one in future.

It is obvious, and indeed unquestionable, that Tenby was founded, if not exclusively, at least principally, by the Flemings; from the extent and character of its surrounding fortifications; from the peculiar style of its domestic buildings; and from many singularities which long distinguished its inhabitants. It cannot be ascertained at what time the present town was built: and whether there were any aboriginal settlement on the spot, is equally uncertain. It seems indeed that the first inhabitants had lived in

separate houses scattered over the country, rather than in towns or villages. Nor could a spot have been chosen more judiciously. Its natural strength and advantageous situation as a seaport for foreign commerce, were of more consequence than any thing else to a mercantile people establishing themselves in a hostile country.

What proportion of Normans assisted in reducing the natives, or joined themselves as settlers, it is impossible to determine. Probably their numbers were considerable. A military force was at that time in Pembrokeshire carrying on war against Gryffid-ap-Rhys. The English language is universal: and we have reason to believe that it has been adopted for many centuries. Whether it was the language principally in use at first, which would prove something like

an equality between the people—or whether through the frequent intercourse of trade its advances were more gradual, we must remain uncertain. The names both of places and people are chiefly Welsh. If the former were adopted, it implies that the places existed antecedently—and as all foreign names are generally either sunk in time, or changed, the latter must lead us to conclude that the Flemings were mixed rather with the Welsh, than the English. Mr. Fenton, in his historical Tour, considers the Flemings as an inferior and subordinate part of the colony. That they might have become so in the time of George Owen, and after their commerce and manufacture had been annihilated, is very probable. But the adoption of their architecture, the account of their industry, and the testimony which

Giraldus Cambrensis has so decidedly given to us, of their warlike and enterprising character, are strong reasons for a contrary supposition. The English were at that time less civilized, or, at least, less generally instructed in the arts of peace. Of commerce they had very little knowledge, and their mode of life, and system of government, were different in every respect. It is more than probable, therefore, that the Flemings were strengthened, rather than protected, by an English garrison; and that the lower classes mingled in marriage with many indigenous settlers of both nations; but that they constituted the most wealthy and considerable portion as citizens and burgesses themselves. Gilbert Strongbow was Earl of Pembroke at this period. And it appears that he was assisted by the new colony in

conquering Cardiganshire. Tenby was always attached to the earldom of Pembroke and under its protection. The citation from Giraldus, and the general description which has been given of the Flemings by their enemies, are still farther proofs of their consequence. We may suppose that they built the fortifications which the Norman garrison assisted in defending : for we have sufficient evidence that they could assume, with equal readiness, either a military or a mercantile character, and that they are not to be considered as a peaceable community, occupied by commerce, while others were employed in their protection.

From certain peculiarities in their houses, as well as in all their more substantial edifices, it cannot be disputed but that the Flemings were almost exclusively employed

as architects. This opinion receives some confirmation from the following circumstance. On the banks of Coniston Lake in Cumberland are situated the remains of Coniston Hall, a family mansion belonging to the Le Flemings. This house, and many of the neighbouring farm houses and cottages, exactly resemble the most ancient buildings in Tenby and its vicinity. Conformity of style is chiefly remarkable in their chimneys, which are so substantially constructed as frequently to outlive every other part. The people by whom these edifices were erected, originally came over to the assistance of William the Conqueror, under their leader, Sir Michael Le Fleming. They were sent some years afterwards to oppose the Scots, where, for their good services, they had a district allotted them.

Having said thus much of their character and history, previous to the settlement in Wales, I shall now relate the little for which there is any authority, subsequent to that event. An attack upon Cadell, eldest son of Gryffid-ap-Rhys, Prince of South Wales, in 1150, while he was hunting near Tenby, by these new Inhabitants, justifies the character which has been given of them. His diversion was interrupted in a time of peace, without any provocation—and his people, who were totally unprepared and unsuspecting, were easily put to flight. The Prince himself escaped with difficulty, and severely wounded to his palace. His brothers, Meredyth and Rhys, in retaliation for this outrage, entered the territory of Gower in Glamorganshire, which I have described as being peopled by another Flem-

ish colony ; after having wasted the country and destroyed the Castle of Aberlychw, they returned, enriched with plunder, but not satisfied with vengeance so imperfect and indirect. Some time after this, making a successful incursion into Cardiganshire, they suddenly turned their arms against Tenby, invested the Castle in the night, and, before the garrison had any intimation of its danger, obtained possession. They were guilty, as it is related, of every excess which an enemy thus exasperated could desire. Nearly one third of the whole town, is still remaining; according to some accounts, in ruinous commemoration of this event. But as Tenby was again attacked in 1188 and reduced to ashes by Malgwn and Howel, sons of the Lord ap-Rhys, a person much dreaded by the Flemings, and



as the architectural fragments appear to be of a far later date than either, we may question their authority.

This latter assault is accounted for by the neglect and shameful mismanagement to which the earldom of Pembroke was subject during the minority of Isabel, the infant daughter of Strongbow. The Welsh, taking advantage of her guardian's supineness, laid regular siege to Tenby, and, after burning the town, put its inhabitants to the sword. Richard the First afterwards gave Isabel in marriage to William de la Grace, who was created Earl of Pembroke, and who restored the Castle at Tenby. Mr. Fenton says, that the first charter given to Tenby was by him—but there is none amongst the corporation papers of an earlier date than Edward the Second. It is how-

ever very probable, that in this instance, as well as in others, Mr. Fenton may have consulted some ancient authority with which I am unacquainted.

William de la Grace had five sons, all Earls of Pembroke in succession, some of whom were benefactors to religious and charitable institutions at Tenby. On the accession of Henry the Second, the Flemish colony was greatly strengthened by a considerable number of their countrymen. Many soldiers from the Low Countries had been employed against him during his contest with Stephen. These could not expect to be received with much partiality by the new monarch : and amongst the earliest acts of his reign, was that which removed so dangerous and disaffected a people from England into Pembrokeshire.

It is extraordinary that this race, thus strongly characterized by Giraldus and other writers, for a restless and enterprizing spirit, and thus opposite to the people amongst whom they had settled in almost every respect, should at present retain hardly any national peculiarity whatever. Diversity of language constitutes the chief distinction, and as the English is rapidly extending itself every where else, in half another century even that may be removed. In many instances the physiognomy is, however, perfectly Flemish, and decidedly different both from the Welsh and English. The dress also amongst the females is peculiar. A stuff jacket, similar to that which we find so frequent in Flemish pictures, is almost universal amongst the lower classes.

**An account of Pembrokeshire, by George**

Owen, an antiquary in Queen Elizabeth's reign, collected in the Cambrian Register, gives us the following remarkable statement. After mentioning the different people established in Pembrokeshire, he says, "As for the Flemings, there is no show of any remnant of them left; for if any of their progenie be remayning, yet is the memory thereof, with their language, quite forgotten." He however, in another place, speaks of them as swains and husbandmen; adverts to the striking difference in the architecture of their churches; confesses that the buildings of his own countrymen are inferior; and mentions this as a guide by which we may easily ascertain the districts that they severally occupied.

He also tells us that the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, fled

to Tenby with his uncle Jasper, having previously been besieged in Pembroke Castle. An eminent merchant, named White, whose tomb is still the principal ornament in Tenby Church, and the remains of whose mansion house were pulled down about four years since, was then mayor. He assisted in saving him from the pursuit of his enemies, and sent him to sea. This service was rewarded by the Earl on his subsequent good fortune, and a lease was granted to White of all the King's lands about Tenby. A small, but elegant arch, near the west-end of the church, and now bricked up, with a more modern superstructure, used as a school-room, was most likely erected by him. The arch is highly ornamented with the armorial bearings of Henry, as Earl of Richmond and King of England. This building was

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divided from the college or monastery by a narrow footpath, and probably belonged to it.

White is said to have been a wine merchant, & large vaults lately discovered under his house, strengthen the supposition.—The prosperity of Tenby seems to have been greater at this period than at any other.

There are numerous fragments of buildings scattered about the town, which must bear this, or nearly this date. From the durability and even elegance of some particular specimens, we are led to conclude, that they were erected by a people who had made no inconsiderable progress in architectural knowledge. The Flemings, or the peculiarities which characterized them, must, however, have been lost by this time in a very great degree—and the buildings allud-

ed to had nothing distinguishable from many others in England of the same period.

In the time of Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada, Tenby, though rapidly declining in other respects, was considered as an important military post. The Bishop of St. David's, and the principal people in that country, signed a remonstrance respecting Milford Haven, and its insecurity. They also requested that experienced persons should be sent down with instructions to consider on some proper methods for defending the country; and to examine Tenby, and Tenby Castle, which, as it was then supposed, might easily be made of exceeding strength. Whether in consequence of this remonstrance, which was addressed to the principal officers of state, or from an opinion that the place possessed some real

importance, the walls were repaired. The initials E. R. and the date 1588 are still to be seen on them.

What were the causes of that decline which I have mentioned, it is now perhaps impossible to determine. The Palatinate of Pembroke had been merged into the crown in Henry the Eighth's reign: and Tenby was no longer protected and encouraged by its less powerful, but more partial and interested sovereigns. A general depopulation seems to have taken place in this part of Pembrokeshire. Not only falling castles, chapels, and the larger mansions, for which we may account—but farm houses, villages, and detached cottages are scattered over the country in great numbers, and in every direction. Within a very few miles are the ruins of Carew and Manorbier Cas-



ties, Lamphéy Court, Trefloyn, and Scotsborough, with numerous religious edifices. Tenby has been involved in this general desolation; but since every authentic record is wanting, an inquiry into the time or causes would serve only to exercise speculation and increase uncertainty.

To what extent the Woollen Manufacture was established, and why it was discontinued, we are equally uninformed. There is indeed a tradition, that some dreadful epidemic disorder in the town occasioned its removal to the opposite coast of Devonshire. The spot where it was formerly carried on, is still shown to us beyond the walls, and a single chimney alone remains of all its former edifices. A large range of buildings on the Castle Hill is said to have been used for the purposes connected with

trade. This account is highly probable; for although they are placed upon the same scite with the military works, they are unusually deficient in strength and solidity, and are better calculated for storehouses or barracks than for fortifications.

Nothing further is left me for the continuation of this very imperfect account, besides a few quotations from Rushworth.

In 1643, the town of Pembroke, under Colonel Rowland Laugharne, was the only fortress in possession of the Parliament. Tenby, Haverford-west, Carew and Roch Castles, and other places being garrisoned for the King. On the 23 January, 1643-4, the Parliament fleet arrived in Milford Haven, under Admiral Swanley, to whom Colonel Laugharne applied for assistance, his own garrison being very small. According-

ly two hundred seamen, with some small pieces of cannon were landed at Pembroke.

With this reinforcement the governor besieged and took Stackpole House, belonging to Mr. Lort, and some days after Trefloyn, another garrisoned house, which made a spirited resistance, and in which were found 40 horse, and 150 foot with their arms, &c. "On the 7th of March he proceeded to attack Tenbigh, where Commissary Gwyn was Governor, and made a resolute defence: but after three days battery, a great part of the town being beaten down, it was taken by storm, but not many killed. The Governor and Colonel David Gwyn, the high Sheriff of the county, and about 300 soldiers made prisoners, and their arms taken, and several pieces of ordnance."

In 1647 it appears that Pembroke was held by Colonel Poyer, who refused to yield it up to the Parliament. This officer, thinking his services ill requited, formed a junction with part of the forces under Laugharne, who was also discontented, and Tenby was again taken possession of and garrisoned for the King. In consequence of the serious appearance of this insurrection, Lieut. General Cromwell was ordered into South Wales, with about 8000 troops. The reduction of the country, from the great strength of the garrisons of Pembroke and Tenby, proved more difficult than was expected.

“ Tenby was besieged by 1200 foot of  
 “ Colonel Overtons's regiment, commanded  
 “ in chief by Lieut. Colonel Read, where  
 “ is also Major Wade and two companies

" of Col. Constable's Regt. whose deport-  
 " ment in this enterprize deserves great  
 " commendation, reward, and real thanks  
 " as well as verbal. Stormed the suburbs  
 " of Tenby five nights since, took twenty  
 " horse, killed some. Yesterday morning  
 " the town and castle was surrendered upon  
 " mercy of the Parliament, a breach being  
 " made in the wall; and town adhering see-  
 " ing nothing but ruine, brought the des-  
 " parate officers and country gentlemen to a  
 " compliance. Those officers and gentle-  
 " men prisoners are, Col. Rice Powell, Col.  
 " Richard Dunwell, Capt. Vaughan, Ed-  
 " ward Kemys, Henry Vaughan, Capt. Ar-  
 " ny, Capt. Beale, Capt. Addis, Mr. Cul-  
 " pepper, Lieut. Smith, Henry Penry, Lew-  
 " is Buan, Thomas. Jesset, Richard Lison,  
 " Jo. Thomas, Jo. Stump, Jo. Brasier,

" George Loveday, Robt. Starden, Thos.  
 " Reynolds, Simon Sway. The town and  
 " castle was able to have held out ten weeks  
 " longer, having food sufficient, 300 com-  
 " mon men, 25 guns mounted, 12 barrels  
 " of powder, 2 tons of match."

Tenby appears to have had a later spring,  
 and to have recovered for a season, a por-  
 tion of its former prosperity. There are ma-  
 ny houses, large when compared with the  
 rest, which seem to have been built about  
 100 or 150 years since. In some of these  
 are ceilings coarsely ornamented, and at  
 least the affectation of opulence. Their  
 date is much too recent for the prosperity  
 which was occasioned by trade, and much  
 too early for that which originated in fashi-  
 on, or idleness. Since there is no other clue,  
 we may presume that those native families

settled here, whose country mansions I have represented as deserted. But it is more difficult to decide, whether this were the cause or the consequence: whether they left their houses because they were ruinous, or their houses became ruinous because they were left. At present, however, there are hardly any other traces, either in Tenby or the country about it, of their former existence. Till the last 20 or 25 years, the town was almost entirely deserted, excepting by the poorer classes, and a few respectable tradesmen. Since then it has become a favorite resort in summer to the fashionable and luxurious. To the painter, the naturalist, and the antiquary, few places can be more productive of gratification. The large and beautifully coloured masses of rock, the various effects of light and shade alternately illuminating

and obscuring so many distant bays and promontories ; the numerous specimens of a peculiar architecture ; and the constant entrance and departure of vessels in its small and romantic harbour ; produce a happy assemblage, which artists can seldom discover in any one spot.

The naturalist may employ himself in the collection of innumerable minute and wonderfully organized animals, with which every crevice in every rock is crowded and ornamented. Besides an unusual variety of beautiful shells, he will discover the gayest and most brilliantly coloured lichens, mosses, and other marine vegetables.

The antiquary will still meet with many mutilated inscriptions, and fragments of an uncommon architecture. From these vestiges of ancient skill, he may rescue perhaps



some amusing, if not important information—some characteristic remarks which history has neglected.

As far as these different considerations may prevail, Tenby has certainly no common attractions. Experience must decide, whether the present attempts to raise it on a level with older, larger, and better established bathing places are judicious; and whether the liberal and expensive improvements which are either completed or projected, will be successful.

Considerations of economy no longer influences those who are really acquainted with the more remote bathing places. Some years back, the idea of a cottage in Wales comprised every inducement which could be most delightful to the romantic; it presented the most happy seclusion, and

the most genuine simplicity. At present we must acknowledge that, either through the intercourse of their more commercial neighbours, or the mixed population which has been drawn together at their manufactories, collieries, and similar establishments, comfort, innocence, and retirement have been rendered pretty near equal between both countries. Although it is to be hoped that uncorrupted manners, and primitive simplicity, may still continue in some degree, and in some situations, we need hardly expect them at those particular spots which are so generally frequented as fashionable watering places. The two Inns, and a large Hotel or Boarding House, are very good. The new Baths and Reading Room, which were burnt at the very moment of their completion, have been rebuilt by Sir

William Paxton, on the same expensive and magnificent plan. A neat little Theatre was finished about two years since.

In Tenby there is no trade. The vessels which are seen there, with two or three exceptions, belong to other places and proprietors, and frequent the harbour either for shelter, or till they can be laden with coals at Sandisfoot, an exposed, and with some winds, a dangerous bay within two miles. Of the Fishery I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

It is a contributory Borough with Pembroke and Whiston; and is governed by a Mayor, Town Clerk, Justice, and a Council. There is no limited number of Burgesses—and the Council may be increased to an unusual extent. The privileges granted by different charters are very great—ex-

emption from Toll throughout the united kingdoms, and from all harbour dues, &c. in the port of Bristol. The Inhabitants claim to be free from the Militia Laws—and no writ can be executed without the consent of the town magistrates. That the reader may obtain a more perfect knowledge of its early importance, and peculiar privileges, I shall conclude with the following extracts from the different charters.

The earliest Charter recited in Queen Elizabeth's Confirmation of the Charters and Patents of the Earls of Pembroke and the Kings of England, is that given by William de Valencia, & the Countess Johanna his wife. This Charter alludes to the Common Council which implies the pre-existence of a corporate body. The Burgesses of Tenby are exempted from the duties of

Stallage, Passage, Toll, Lastage, Murage, and Pontage. Also from carrying, mowing, binding and gathering on the Lands and Meadows of the Earl, and from all other labours pertaining to their Mills, Houses, or Lands. Exemption is also granted from all Guards of Castles as well as Mills, unless undertaken by the free will of the Burgesses, who shall not be obliged to leave Tenby to join any band of Horse or Foot Soldiers, at a greater distance than they can conveniently return from before Sunset. Right of Common is granted upon the Earl's Lands in the tenement of Tenby after harvest till the feast of the Purification. Also the privilege of choosing two equal Bailiffs out of the Common Council, fit for the transaction of the Earl's business,

who shall be subject to no other labours than the holding of the Hundred Court, and collecting the different Fines, Rents, and Tolls in the town and port, and the duties on Malt and Honey. It is also commanded that no Burgess who shall be attached on any occasion except for Felony, shall be taken farther than the gate of the Castle of Tenby, if he can find sufficient bail. Permission is given for the establishment of a Fair of three days continuance.

The confirmation of this Charter by Adomar de Valencia contains a grant of a weekly Market, to be held on Wednesday, and permission of bequeathing by will the lands, rents, or tenements which any Burgess may have acquired in the town, or burgage land of the town. Re-

liefs and other services which are due by right and custom being reserved to the Earl.

This Charter is confirmed by Laurence de Hastings, who increases the power of the Hundred Court.

The confirmations of Edward the Third, and Richard the Second, contain no additional grants.

Henry the Fourth, at the supplication of the Burgesses, allows them to choose out of their own body a Mayor and two Bailiffs annually, on the Monday next following the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, who, with their fellow Burgesses, are empowered to hold all kind of Pleas, and to decide on all Offences committed within the town and precincts,

except in cases of Treason. The Bailiffs are to account at the King's Exchequer at Pembroke for all issues, fines, and amercements. No Sheriff or other Officer is permitted to enter the town for the execution of any writ or precept. The Mayor is to hold view of Frank-pledge twice a year. The Burgesses and their successors are to be free from every kind of toll throughout all the kingdom of England, and the king's lands in Wales and Ireland.

These privileges are confirmed and enlarged by a Charter of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke, who also appoints the Mayor to the office of Coroner and Escheator within the town.

Henry the Sixth, in consequence of the great losses and crosses sustained by the



Burgesses from his enemies on the part of France, grants to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses exemption from Quayage, Murage, Pontage, Pannage, and Piccage in the town and port of Bristol.

Queen Elizabeth ratifies and confirms all the foregoing Laws, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises, Quittances, Privileges, and different other Customs, Liberties, Immunities, Exemptions, and Jurisdictions, as well by prescription, as by reason and pretext, of the Charters, Concessions and Confirmations of her progenitors Kings of England, and different Earls of Pembroke. And at the humble supplication of the Burgesses of Tenby, for the better government of the town, she deigns to form and erect them afresh into a body corporate and politic. She grants the

annual election of an Alderman from the Common Council, to act as Justice of the Peace. His authority extends to the regulation of Artificers and Labourers, Weights and Measures, within the town, its liberties and precincts; and, in conjunction with the Mayor, to all Felonies, Transgressions, Misprisions, and such other Crimes as come under the cognizance of a Justice of Peace in any county of England. Cases of Treason, Murder, or Felony, touching the loss of life or limb, are not to be proceeded in without the Queen's special mandate. The Charter also appoints the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses guardians, and governors of the hospital called the Marye Mawdlyns, in the liberties of Tenby, and of the Charity House called the Almehouse in the

town of Tenby, and of all Messuages, Lands, Tenements, &c. belonging to the same. So that the charities in either house may in no wise be defrauded, but in every respect may be laudably kept and observed. Another annual Fair of three days duration, beginning on Saint Margaret's eve, is granted, with authority to hold Pie Powder Court. In all commissions for Musters for any Tax, Levy, or Collections, the Mayor for the time being shall be one of the Commissioners, and with the other Commissioners, shall have full power and authority to call out and collect the Queen's liege subjects, and well and sufficiently to arm and array them according to their station, and to appoint them, thus armed and arrayed, to their lawful Guards and Watches with-

in the town, liberties and precincts. No Commissioner of the Queen or her heirs shall presume to enter the town, for any Muster, Tax, Levy or collection of Subsidy, without the Mayor for the time being, being joined with him in his commission. Moreover in consideration that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and their successors may be enabled the better to support their burthens from time to time, the Queen grants them power and authority to have, receive, and search for whatever Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tythes, Rents, Reversions, Services, and other possessions which are not held in capite of the Queen and her successors, or otherwise by Knight's service, or of any other person by Knight's service, without the special licence of the Queen

or her heirs, or that of the Lord or Lords of whom the said lands or tenements are held ; while the said Manors, Messuages, &c. do not exceed the annual value of forty pounds. Dated at Westminster, the fourth of March, in the twenty third of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

No allusion is made in Queen Elizabeth's Charter, to a Charter of Richard the Third, which confirms one of his nephew, Edward, the son of Edward the Fourth. These relate chiefly to the powers of the civil magistrates, and the government of the almshouse and hospital.

There are other charters given by later monarchs, as low down as William and Mary. By the annexed Fac Simile we are informed, that during the mayoralty of

Thomas White, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, having ascertained that the walls of Tenby were unskilfully built, and insufficiently repaired, grants his assistance and permission towards rebuilding and repairing them. By his patent it is determined, that, for the convenience and strength of his town of Tenby, and for the defence of the whole county of Pembroke, the walls of the town shall be made six feet broad in every part ; so that people may be able to walk round them for the purpose of defence. And that no impediment or obstruction may arise from any Burgess or Freeholder, the Mayor and Burgesses are enabled to rebuild the walls upon any of the lands, tenements, gardens, cottages, or other buildings belonging to the said Burgesses. The Mayor, Freeholders, and Burgesses agree among themselves to

cleanse the moat round the town, and to make it thirty feet broad in every part. The Freeholders having lands or tenements adjoining the moat, undertake the making of one half at their own charge, and the Commonalty undertake to complete the other half in a similar manner. The Mayor, Freeholders and Burgesses undertake the erection of one half of the walls on their own lands and tenements, and the commonalty the other. The Earl is supplicated to undertake a similar expence in the erection of the walls upon the lands and tenements belonging to himself. This request is acceded to, and the Walls and Moats are granted to the Mayor, Burgesses, and Freeholders, and their successors for ever. He also grants to the Mayor for the time being power and authority to press Carpenters, Masons, Carriers, Labourers and all other

workmen in every part of the County of Pembroke, as well as within the town of Tenby, for the building of the walls. Their cates and wages to be paid according to the established statute. All ordinances appointed by the Mayor and Burgesses are to be faithfully observed, and all fines and penalties by which they choose to bind themselves are to be complied with. All offenders against these ordinances are to be punished by the Mayor, and the Bailiffs of the town are to levy the fines and penalties imposed; which are to be applied to the perpetual repairs of the walls of Tenby. The power of moderating all unreasonable penalties is reserved to the Earl and his council.

This Patent is dated the first of December, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Sixth.



Since the publication of the work from whence the above is extracted, the buildings and accomodations of Tenby have increased, and the demand has been adequate to that increase. The number also of families resident there for a term of years has been greater than formerly, notwithstanding the desertion which other places have experienced in consequence of the great resort of visitors to the continent since the conclusion of the late peace.

One of the Inns alluded to (the Globe) has been converted into a family mansion, but another of larger dimensions and superior accommodations has been erected. A large additional building has been made to the baths, in which is a spacious billiard room, commanding a fine view of the pier and the bay. The Theatre has never been

a flourishing concern, although frequently undertaken by performers of talent and respectability. The hottest part of the summer is not the most eligible time for attendance in a small and confined play-house, nor is the amusement consistent with the views of those who visit the sea side for the purposes of health and retirement.

An undertaking of great importance to the country has been projected at Saunder's foot, in the erection of a pier for the protection of vessels employed in the coal trade. Many fatal accidents have happened there for want of this protection. On one occasion five vessels were laid on the beach on a fine autumnal morning. By the time they were afloat in the afternoon, a storm had arisen which drove four ashore, of which, two were beat to pieces. A still

more melancholy fate attended one of the regular traders to Bristol. She parted her cable and was wrecked almost at the high water mark. The Captain and the Mate perished in the surf, and the remainder of the crew escaped with the greatest difficulty.

## LINE OF

## APPROACH TO TENBY

**From Bristol.**

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The most usual line of communication between Tenby and the English counties is through Bristol or Gloucester. By approaching it by the one road and returning the other, the traveller has an opportunity of visiting almost every remarkable object in South Wales. By the road along the coast from Bristol he crosses the Welsh rivers near their estuaries; and if he has inclination,

taste, and leisure, for the pursuit, may, by a little occasional deviation, be highly gratified by the contemplation of scenery of the most interesting kind. The Usk, the Taffe, the Ewenny, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Neath, the Tawy, the Towy, and the Tawe are crossed at Newport, Cardiff, Ewenny, Aberavon, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, and St. Clears. These rivers being within a few miles of their confluence with the Bristol channel have lost the characters of wildness and impetuosity which distinguish them in the upper part of their course, and derive their interest from scenery of a softer kind, from the towns of importance near which they run, from the remains of fortresses by which they were once defended, and by the ruins of monastic and other edifices with which their banks are adorned.

The passage of the Severn, though sometimes boisterous and apparently dangerous, has never proved fatal ; owing to the experience of the boatmen and the fitness of their vessel to the circumstances of the navigation. As soon as the traveller enters Monmouthshire he is struck with the evident difference in the characters of the objects by which he is surrounded. The people, the landscape, the architecture, the husbandry, are unlike those on the eastern bank of the rivers, and though the county is added to those of England, it is, notwithstanding, decidedly Welsh, in all its distinguishing features.

Caldicot Castle is the first ruin which presents itself. It stands in a low flat country within about two miles of the passage.

At Newport the remains of the castle are

still imposing, though not so much so as formerly, when they were viewed from the old wooden bridge by which the town was entered. The vale of Usk above Newport is remarkable for the richness of its scenery. Caerleon, the ancient roman station is within two miles.

At Cardiff, that tract of country is entered which in the reign of William the Second was seized by Robert Fitzamon and his Norman attendants. It extended as far as Neath, and included the most fertile part of the county. Great part of the castle is modernized in a style which is meant to be an imitation of ancient gothic architecture. The Keep is ruinous, and stands on a high mount near the centre of the grounds which are bounded by the castle walls, and inclose

a beautiful walk, to which the public are admitted at all times.

From Cardiff to Pyle by Cowbridge the country has little to boast ; but perhaps no district in the kingdom is so rich in the remains of ancient architecture, within a few miles on either side of the road are Landaff cathedral, Beaupre, St. Quintin's, Coity, Bridgend, Ewenny, Ogmere, St. Donats, and many inferior Piles. The strong holds in which the Norman conquerors of the country secured themselves extended in this direction, and are remaining to this day in various stages of dilapidation. Of the twelve knights who attended Fitz-amon in his expedition, the family of de Esterling, or Stradling, was the last which became extinct. This event took place about sixty years ago. Their Castle of St.



Donats is still inhabited though greatly out of repair. It is well worth visiting, as the architecture affords specimens of the style of various ages, from the rude tower of defence erected in the reign of William Rufus, to the mixed ornamented castellated mansion of Elizabeth and Charles the second. It is situated near the coast about six miles from Cowbridge.

At Pyle the country ceases to be uninteresting. It adjoins the domain of Margam, in which stands the ruined chapel house, the only unspoilt features now remaining of its once magnificent Abbey. The fine Orangery, an extensive pile of Grecian architecture is well known.

Britton ferry, at the estuary of the river Neath lies close to the road which here crosses a vale which every traveller should

explore. From Britton ferry to Pont Neath Vechan, a small village about ten miles above Neath. The vale of Neath exhibits a succession of beautiful scenery, not to be surpassed by any in the principality. The ruins of the Abbey situated about a mile from the town, though blackened, and frequently obscured by the smoke of the adjoining works, form an imposing pile from some points of view. Of Neath castle nothing remains but the gateway. The water-falls of Aberdylais and Melincourt, with many other of a peculiar character in the upper part of the vale, (where several mountain torrents flow into the Neath) are easily accessible, and well worth visiting.

At Swansea the road crosses another fine vale, though for the three or four first miles its natural beauties are greatly impaired by

the immense volumes of smoke which issue from numerous smelting works. The small remaining fragment of Swansea castle is of peculiar architecture. The river Tawe flows into the Bristol channel, between two piers of great extent which have been completed within these few years, and are capable of affording shelter to a great quantity of shipping.

On leaving Swansea the road passes a wild but uninteresting country till it reaches the vale of Towy at Carmarthen. At this place the Gloucester and Bristol roads meet.

## APPROACH TO TENBY

By Gloucester.

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The road by Ross to Monmouth is seldom passed without a deviation either by land or water for the purpose of exploring the banks of the Wye. The whole extent of country from Monmouth to Carmarthen presents a succession of views of the highest interest, including great portions of the vale of Usk and Towy, and many other tracts equally remarkable for their picturesque beauty, and high state of cultivation.

Between Monmouth and Abergavenny are the ruins of Ragland Castle, situated in a fine country, and remarkable for the richness of its architecture. The large hall window looking into the principal courtyard is a striking feature, and derives additional interest from the luxuriance of the ivy by which it is surrounded.

Abergavenny has a small ruinous castle. The town lies in the rich and fertile vale of Usk, and is surrounded by hills of considerable elevation, cultivated nearly to the summit, and exhibiting a soft and varied outline.

A fine ancient Gateway in perfect preservation stands close to the road at Crickhowell. It forms the entrance to a modern house, and has judiciously been preserved unaltered and unimproved. Tretour an an

cient british fortification is at a short distance from this town.

Brecknock is situated at the confluence of the rivers Usk and Hondie. Its castle, on the bank of the latter stream is a pretty feature. There are beautiful walks cut through the well wooded banks of the Hondie, from whence the Beacon hills are seen to great advantage. The ancient Priory church is a large and venerable pile, and forms a fine addition to the landscape from several points of view.

The beauty of the scenery continues undiminished to Trecastle, between which place and Landoverly the road crosses the Towy, which it meets again at Landilo. Newton park, the seat of Lord Dinevawr adjoins this town; the chief ornament of which is its ancient castle, situated on a

steep and lofty bank above the Towy. The ruins are considerable, but from the height and thickness of the surrounding wood, are scarcely perceptible from a distance.

Carreg Cennin castle about four miles from Landilo is in almost every respect of a precisely opposite character to the shrowded and beautifully situated Dinevawr : being erected near the edge of a tremendous precipice, naked, barren, and almost inaccessible.

From Landilo there is a road on either side of the Towy to Carmarthen. From the lower road the castle of Dryslyn, or rather the bold and abrupt bank on which it stands, forms a remarkable contrast to the general softness of the scenery.

Beyond, on a commanding eminence, is a lofty clustered tower, erected by Sir Wil-

liam Paxton, to the memory of Lord Nelson. Grongar Hill is in this part of the vale of Towy.

It was mentioned before that at Carmarthen, the junction of the Gloucester and Bristol roads took place. From hence there is but one line of communication to Milford, and Tenby lies about nine miles from the mail coach road. There is however, a bridle road which turns off from the village of St. Clears, and which by conducting the traveller by the coast, shortens the distance from Carmarthen four miles, and leads him through a country of great beauty and variety. The line of country along the main road is only varied by a succession of hills, sufficiently steep to be exceedingly laborious, and when the summit is attained, commanding a prospect along



a drearier flat than that which lay at their base. The face of nature undergoes no improvement, till within the last mile, when from rather a steep descent the town of Tenby suddenly presents itself, and from the singular variety of its features, forms the most complete contrast to the dull and uninteresting country by which it is approached.

## TENBY

### And the Neighbourhood.

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The principal advantages which Tenby enjoys over other sea bathing places, consist in the variety of its aspects, the strength and clearness of the salt water, the firmness and extent of the sands, the purity of its air, and its freedom from the smoke of works, and from the noise and confusion of more frequented and commercial sea ports.

The chief entrance is from the north. The centre of the town is reached by a gradual ascent along the edge of the cliff,

which bends in a crescent form to the eastward, and terminates in the narrow peninsula on which the castle is erected. The aspect of the principal street is to the north east. From the castle hill the line of coast stretches to the westward, and consequently the houses on that side of the town enjoy a southern aspect. From the variety of exposure the most complete change of climate is produced, and the different residences are peculiarly adapted for summer or winter habitations.

The island of Caldy extends about a mile in length from East to West at the distance of about two miles from the town. It breaks the violence of the waves from the Atlantic, and with the smaller rocky projections and headlands affords so much shelter to the two beaches, that it seldom happens that

the whole extent of coast is so violently agitated at the same time as to render bathing impracticable.

From the height of its situation, the town is unavoidably exposed to the wind, but though the violence of it is felt, it is seldom attended by much cold ; as, (excepting when it flows from the North East,) it comes softened by the influence of the expanse of ocean over which it passes. The fresh water which meets the sea at Tenby being a mere rill, the salt water loses none of its strength and purity, and the town escapes the inconvenience and danger of those noxious exhalations which are so sensibly felt near the estuaries of great tide rivers. The soil being sandy, and the substratum lime stone on a loose rab there is no stagnation of water, even after the heaviest rains.

Having little trade, and being in the neighbourhood of no works or manufactories, Tenby is exempt from the bustle, and the frequent scenes of riot by which towns where much trade is carried on, are rendered ineligible as places of residence. We may add that it is regulated by a vigilant police, and inhabited by an orderly and well disposed populace.

The North East aspect of the town enjoys an extensive prospect over the whole of Carmarthen bay, seen beyond a fine foreground of its own beautifully disposed cliffs and promontories. This large semicircular sweep of coast comprehends parts of the coast of Pembroke and Glamorganshire, and the whole of that of Carmarthenshire, and terminates in a bold insulated rock called the Worm's head, at the distance of about

eighteen miles. Monkstone is the only bold and conspicuous point of land, the outline of the surrounding coast recedes in a soft and pleasing line little varied by any irregularity. The black mountains in Carmarthenshire are seen in fine weather, but at too great a distance from the coast to produce much effect. The white houses of the ancient town of Kidwelly are also very distinct near the water's edge. During heavy gales of wind a tremendous line of breakers is visible upon Carmarthen bar, a long and frightful shoal occasioned by the confluence of three or four large rivers with the sea within a few miles of each other. There is also a small ledge of rocks called the Wool-lacks about two miles eastward of the town, over which the sea beats with great violence at certain times of tide.

From the south side the distant sea view is much contracted by the long extent of Caldy island. Between the eastern end of this island and the finely outlined rock called St. Catherine's island, the prospect extends directly up the Bristol channel, interrupted only by the projection of the Worm's head, and boundless except in very clear weather, when the faint and distant outline of the Somersetshire coast is visible as far as Porlock. Between the western end of Caldy and the island of St. Margarets, the remote outline of the sea is again distinguishable. Giltar Point, a bold headland about two miles westward of Tenby shuts out the view of the sound, a passage about three quarters of a mile across, passable at all times of tide to vessels bound westward.

From the description already given of

the peninsular projection of the Castle hill, it is almost needless to observe that the spectator may enjoy the prospects which both these aspects command from that spot. They are also enjoyed with the most appropriate accompaniments; a finely broken foreground, enriched with fragments of ruined walls and towers, bold projections of rock, and shipping at various distances. On turning towards the town he may be gratified by the happiest completion of the Panorama, the same well disposed foreground, the Baths, the pier, the harbour, and rising abruptly above all, the town, with its walls, its towers, its church, and a confused, but picturesque intermixture of ancient and modern architecture.

The interior of the town has little modern architectural decoration to boast. One



long flagged street runs in a winding direction from the Norton to the Baths. In some parts it is a convenient width, but in others much incumbered by the projecting angles of old chimnies and bow windows. The bath is the only building of a recent date which has any pretensions to characteristic architecture. That part which is in a modern style is exceedingly neat and appropriate : that which is an imitation of ancient castellated architecture is a sad failure, owing to the littleness and want of agreements of its parts. But whatever may be the defects of the modern style of building in Tenby, yet the houses are so secondary and subservient to the grand natural features of the place, that they are lost or overlooked in the general view, and ample compensation is made by the numerous frag-

ments of an ancient and peculiar style of architecture which are every where to be met with. The following account of these remains is extracted from the Etchings of Tenby ; in which, the buildings are divided into Ecclesiastical, Military, and Domestic.



REMAINS OF  
**Ecclesiastical Architecture**  
AT TENBY.

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Tenby church had been burnt, and rebuilt apparently at different periods. The Architecture is greatly mixed. On the outside there is nothing to recommend it; and though one of the largest, and considered one of the finest in Wales, the interior is not much more elegant. It has two side aisles, and the two rows of Arches which separate them from the centre are different

from each other, both in size and character. The Roof is of wood, and the Altar is more than usually elevated on a flight of handsome steps. The Church had been burnt by the Welsh, and rebuilt by Warren de Monchensey Earl of Pembroke. Mr. Featon informs us that there were three Chantry Priests appointed to officiate—one at the altar of Jesus, another at the altar of St. Ann.—and a third at that of the Rood of Grace; and that there were lands settled in the parish for their maintenance, and for the lamps which were used in their service. These lands are now in the possession of the Corporation, and are still known by the name of the Chantry Fields.

There are several handsome Tombs within. The most remarkable are those erected to the memory of two brothers, John and

**Thomas White.** They were Merchants and Aldermen in the fifteenth century ; and the latter is celebrated by George Owen, as having been the active partizan of Henry the Seventh. This monument fills an arch on the south side of the Chancel. The two brothers are represented recumbent over their respective tombs, at full length, habited as Merchants, with the distinguishing appendage of a purse attached to their girdles. The front, extending about twelve feet, is faced with gypsum ; in two divisions, subdivided into eight compartments. Four under each figure are filled with sculpture, representing the different members of their respective families. The depth is about three feet, and the carving is executed in a very superior style.

The four compartments under John, the

elder brother, are surrounded by the following inscription, now much obliterated by violence and neglect. In the upper line,

Hic jacet Johannes White Mercator et illius villæ Major qui obiit  
 . . . cujus animæ propitiatur Deus Amen

In the lower line,

Hic jacet Margaretta Phe et Estina Eyno uxores Dieti  
 Johannis quæ Margaretta obiit XVIII die Sept 1453 et dicta  
 Estina obiit . . . . .

By the latter it appears that J. White was twice married, and that the second wife was then living, as a blank is left for the date of her death. About ten years since the whole inscription was easily legible. Rain has since been suffered to drip during a whole winter, upon the soft and melting

stone of which the facing is composed. Part of the legend is thus become much defaced, and the date, on one inscription, totally obliterated. On the first compartment is a female with a child behind her, in the characteristic dress of that period. She is represented kneeling to an upright Figure, clothed in full and well executed drapery. There is something like the remains of a mitre on his head, and of a crozier in his right hand. On a shield above the female figure, are the arms of White—Party per pale dexter half defaced, sinister a cheveron between three stags' heads cabossed. It is remarkable that the husband's arms upon these Tombs, when impaled with those of the wife, are placed on the sinister, instead of the dexter side.

On the second compartment, a Female and Child in similar attire, are seen address-



ing their devotions to another Figure, which, from holding a wheel, may represent Saint Catherine, Patroness of the Woollen Trade. She appears trampling on the devil, or, as some antiquaries suppose, her husband, and piercing him with a sword held in her left hand. The females in these division represent John White's wives.

The third compartment describes John White, attended by his sons, kneeling before a kind of desk and an open book. On a shield are contained the single arms of White, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed. The Merchant, distinguished by the purse and girdle, has a hat of extraordinary size at his back.

The fourth compartment represents a kind of open coffin, containing three small Children. A piece of gypsum is inserted above

with mortar, and seems to have been intended originally for some other place.

Around the four compartments, in the second division, are these inscriptions:—

**In the upper line.**

Hic jacet Thomas White mercator et illius villæ Major qui obiit  
8<sup>o</sup> die Maii an 1453 cujus animæ propietitur Deus. Amen.

**In the lower line.**

Hic jacet Johanna Howel et Isabella Butler uxores dicti Thomæ  
quæ Johanna obiit 21 die Sept. anno 1451 et dicta Isabella obiit  
die . . . anno mundi . . .

On the first and second compartments of Thomas White's Tomb, two figures are seen, which much resemble those in the former division.

In the first, a Female figure and Child

are seen kneeling before an upright figure, clothed in flowing garments, and holding in the right hand a sacramental cup; in the left a palm branch. Arms on this compartment, party per pale dexter half a bend between six covered cups (for Butler, the second wife,) sinister, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed.

On the second compartment, a Female and Child are kneeling before St. John, who holds in his right hand a book with a lamb thereon, to which he points with his left hand. He is represented in a loose outer robe, beneath which appears the garment of camel's hair, and a cord about his waist; his legs and feet are bare. Lest the camel's hair should be mistaken, the head of that animal appears hanging down below the outer robe. Arms—party per pale, dexter

side a chevron, below which a lion rampant; the upper part is defaced, but in all probability these arms were a chevron between three lions rampant, and belonged to the first wife. The lion is turned the wrong way. Sinister, White, as before.

The third and fourth compartments correspond nearly with those of the former division; except that the third contains a shield, bearing the single arms of White, and another on which is a chevron between three roses, and the fourth has no inscribed stone. The crest of the Whites was probably a Peacock, as the superincumbent figures rest their heads on that bird.

This monument has been described with minuteness, because the design is extraordinary, and the execution beautiful, and because some historical importance is attached

to the protector of Henry. The part of the aisle where it is situated is now repaired, and the tomb is at present defended from further injury.

On the right and left of the north entrance are two ancient Tombs. That on the right, represents a human skeleton, recumbent beneath a light and elegant canopy. The other, a Female figure, extended beneath a richly ornamented niche. There is neither date nor inscription.

Over the centre aisle there is an arched roof, divided into square compartments. The angles have been richly ornamented with carvings, in many parts fallen down. Those that remain, exhibit representations of human Faces, Roses, Knots of various kinds, Wreaths of Foliage, and other fanciful devices. Most of these probably had

allusions, which are now lost. On five lozenge shaped projections above the Communion table, is inscribed the name of a Rector, who either rebuilt or repaired the roof. Two others allude to his office, Archdeacon of St. David's; and another contains a horse-shoe, on which are flourished the initials of his name—Doctor John Smith, Archidiacon Meneven Rectorq Temby.

Near the middle of the roof an aged figure, seated, holds a crucifix between his knees. There is a globe at his head and feet, and an angel at each of the surrounding angles. Those on each side are represented holding vessels containing incense. Those above and below, by the position of their arms, appear to have held musical instruments, which are fallen down. The centre figure is a gross representation of the

first Person in the Trinity, supporting our Saviour on his cross.

It is remarkable, that the like idea should be expressed, in nearly the same manner, elsewhere. The Chapel of Canynge, the celebrated Patron of Rowley, in Redcliffe Street, Bristol, contains an old altar piece painted with this design. The outline is very distinct, and has been filled up by a modern artist. Mr. Birtill, the late intelligent proprietor of this interesting, and, till lately, neglected apartment, has restored its ancient solemn and venerable appearance, in a manner which is highly creditable to his taste and liberality.

The western entrance to the church is beneath an arch, the inscription on which is partly legible, and is twice repeated. "Benedictus Deus in donis suis." The

tombs described below, are mentioned for their age or singularity.

There is a very old tomb on the north side of the Chancel steps. It retains the outline only of a brazen figure. A mitre and crozier are still distinguishable, from which we may conjecture that it was erected to the memory of Tully, Bishop of St. David's, who is known to have been buried in Tenby Church, though there is neither date nor inscription to confirm the supposition.

A Tomb inserted in the Chancel wall, commemorates the benefaction of William Risam, a benevolent tradesman, whose figure, in the attire of an Alderman, is represented kneeling, with this inscription below :—



William Rissam Tradesman gave these 250 for ever gratis

Two hundred Pounds and 50 more

He gave this town to help the Poor

The use of one on cloth and coles bestow

For 12 Decripid mean and low

Let 50 Pounds to five be yearly lent

The others use on Burgess sons be spent

Viz. Yearly to set out 2 Prentises.

A large Tomb against the north wall, erected in the beginning of the last century, is dedicated to several of the family of Ap-Rrice of Scotsborough. On the upper part a statue, partly armed, and as large as life, is represented kneeling, with an inscription above.

The lower part of the Tomb has a female figure, painted and dressed in cumbrous finery of that period, reclining on her side. Beneath are carved the figures of seven Children in relief, on their knees, with a

scroll above them, inscribed—"Eamus et nos, et moriamur cum illa."

This Monument is heavy and inelegant, exhibiting a confused and imperfect attempt at the ornaments of Grecian Architecture

Almost adjoining this, there is another Tomb, erected to a member of the same family.

Near the north entrance, on the right, is a niche, containing a solid piece of stone, carved and ornamented. The following inscription is on a small black slab:—

Mors mihi lucrum

John Moor of Moorhayes

in Com Devon Esqr aged

58 Years was buried here

April the 6 1639

Having by Mary his wife

the daughter of Richard

Coffyn of Portlidge  
 in Com Devon Esqre  
 Six Sonnes and Ten  
 Daughters  
 He that from home for love  
 was hither brought  
 Is now brought home this God  
 for him hath wrought.

This Epitaph is liable to great misconstruction, and the mistaken sense of it has been the subject of much ignorant merri-  
 ment. At present, it is generally supposed to convey an indelicate and unnatural reflection on the deceased. John Moor, aged 58, with six sons and ten daughters, seems, at first, but little indebted to his surviving relatives for his triumphant sarcasms on his love and folly. But the mistake originates in a change of language—and the proper meaning is, no doubt, perfectly consistent and humane. There are many

similar instances in our old phraseology. John Moore, who was brought from a temporal home, by the love of his Friends, is now brought to an eternal home by the will of his Creator.

The School Room is built within a few feet of the western entrance, and, in a great measure, conceals it. A flight of steps on the outside leads into this apartment. An inscribed stone, two feet two inches long, is inserted in the western Wall of this edifice.

Near the steps there is a small but elegant arch, built about Henry the Seventh's time. It is much ornamented, and still bears two shields containing the arms of Henry, as Earl of Richmond and King of England : around is a similar inscription to that over the western entrance of the church. It is

observable, that this arch, and many other ancient arches about the town, are built so low as hardly to admit any person, however short, without stooping. Since there is no appearance that the earth has accumulated at their foundations, this singularity is not easily accounted for.

In an old wall opposite the school room, which now partly surrounds a small garden, two other arches are found, of nearly the same date with that already described. The mouldings of one are so greatly injured by time and violence, that it is difficult to determine how much ornamental work may have perished. The other of larger dimensions, and elegant proportions, is in exquisite taste. One of the centre mouldings is carved with foliage, in a running pattern. Both arches bear the common legend, "Benedictus," &c.

These are supposed to have been the principal entrances to St. Mary's College; a convent of Carmelite Friars, founded by John de Swynemore, A. D. 1399. Of this establishment we know nothing further. The architecture was elegant, but the edifice could not have been extensive. The roses still remaining in these two arches, have induced me to fix their date long after the original foundation.

The cross was removed, about four years since, in a general spirit of improvement. A pedestal standing on six steps, and supporting a broken shaft, was all that remained. The building attached to it was a Conduit for the supply of water to the lower part of the town. The situation was nearly opposite to the Globe Inn.

Of St. John's Chapel, there is too little,

and that too much covered with Ivy, for an Etching. It is situated in a marshy spot, at the distance of two or three hundred yards from the town. This Chapel belongs to the Prince of Wales, and the lands attached to it are rented by the corporation. Nothing is known of its history.

St. Julian's Chapel is situated on the Pier End near its extremity. The date is apparently coeval with the Pier itself. From this edifice, in ancient times, divine service was regularly performed. Prayers were offered up before the assembled Fishermen, for safety to themselves, and success to their undertakings. One halfpenny for each man, and one penny for each boat, was paid to the officiating minister, as an acknowledgment. The Chapel has been degraded from its original sanctity, converted into a Bath,

and since into a Blacksmith's storehouse.

Since the appearance of this publication the Church has undergone much improvement. A stove has been erected at the expence of O. Harris, Esq. of Ivy Tower. The whole of the north side has been newly pewed, and an extensive range of seats has been added at the west end of the Church for the accommodation of the increased number of strangers.





FRAGMENTS  
OF  
Military Architecture.

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The town was entirely surrounded by walls. The sea and the cliffs above, on two sides, rendered much assistance from art unnecessary, and they were, therefore proportionally low. On the other two sides they were strong, lofty, and defended at moderate intervals by towers.

The north Gate, at which the latter begun, occupied a part of the scite of the

White Lion Inn, and was removed about twenty years back. It is commended by Leland as the most perfect and beautiful Gate of the town. The difficulty of pulling it down was very great, and part of the fragments still remain on the beach below.

A strong and lofty Wall, extending in a south-westerly direction, connected this Gateway with the Tower at the north-western angle. The line from this Tower turning off at a right angle, and then running onward in a straight line, terminates at the south sands.

The second Tower in the south Wall, like the first, is divided into two apartments, each roofed with stone. The Battlements of both are supported by Corbels.

The south Gate is near the centre of this

line, in a large semicircular Tower or Bastion. The bulk is out of all proportion to the elevation. There is no appearance of its ever having been roofed. Its military character is now much injured by the Battlements having been walled up, that a narrow apartment made in the wall, running round the whole, and used at present as a magazine, might be roofed. The south Gate was entered by a circular Arch, defended by a Portcullis. Another Gate of great strength, in the same Tower, was to be forced before an enemy could enter the town. I have described the Area of this Tower as part of a circle. The second Gate is in the straight wall, which intersects it. The lower part of the Tower is supported by sharp point Arches, although the two gates are semicircular. The path

along the summit of the walls, is entire from the northern extremity of the fortifications, to the south Gate. It is supported at irregular distances by pointed Arches. Similar Arches remain in other parts of the wall, though the path which they once supported has disappeared.

Another small semicircular Tower stands at a short distance from the south Gate. The pool beneath it is all that remains of the ancient Moat. Within a few yards of this Tower, a stone is inserted in the wall, inscribed, A 1588 E R 30, alluding to the repairs in the thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The next tower is square. All the rest are circular, or semicircular, with the exception of the small Turret at the southeastern extremity.

Another small semicircular Tower, mantled with ivy, and the square Turret just alluded to, terminates the line of fortifications in this direction. This Turret is situated on a limestone rock, much shattered by the violence of the waves. In its form it bears a particular resemblance to the more ancient Flemish towers attached to their Churches.

From this point to the eastern Gate, the Fortifications were carried in a lower and weaker line along the edge of the cliff, and adapted to all its irregularities. Very little of the Wall remains, and only two of the Turrets. These are small and circular, with the appearance of great antiquity.

Adjoining the eastern Gate stood a square Tower of great strength and solidity. Beneath it was a long narrow Archway, by

which the town was entered on this side. It was taken down about fifteen years ago.

From this spot the Castle Hill stretches nearly eastward in a craggy and irregular Peninsula. It has been surrounded by an embattled wall, some fragments of which still remain. These appear to be of great antiquity.

The entrance to the Castle presented great difficulties to an enemy, as the path was steep, narrow, and circuitous. After passing under the first Arch, it took a winding direction, commanded by an embattled Tower, in which was a second Gate, and a Portcullis. This Tower, with a large circular Bastion over the cliff, are almost all that remain of Tenby Castle, excepting its Keep or Watch Tower.

This is a small round Tower with a square one attached to it, and stands on the most elevated part of the Castle Hill. It bears the appearance of great antiquity, and probably was coeval with the earliest Flemish Structures. Within are two apartments, each covered with a conical stone roof.

There are also the walls remaining of other and more extensive buildings, but these are comparatively modern, and seem to have been intended either as Barracks or Storehouses.

The Quay Gate stood on the southern side of the Harbour, adjoining the Sluice Wall. It gave not only a striking proof of the Architect's skill in the choice of its situation, but a monument of his taste in the singularity and elegance of its design. The road from the entrance, after being



carried along a steep and narrow ascent, between two walls, wound through a second passage or archway, which supported the road from the south sands. The Quay Gate was pulled down in the winter of 1811; and the Archway just alluded to was stopped up. A new Road from the Harbour was carried on arches by an easy ascent, and the difficulties of the ancient communication were avoided.

To the foregoing extract it is only necessary to add, that notwithstanding the great increase of buildings at Tenby, and the havoc made among the smaller specimens of ancient architecture, to give room for modern mansions of modern taste, the principal military features still continue conspicuous amid the surrounding littleness. As yet however that most fantastic of all styles

of Architecture called modern Gothic has not contributed to destroy that character of simplicity for which Tenby is so remarkable. Indeed that Architect must possess an unusual share of boldness, who would venture to erect one of his fanciful imitations, in a spot where so many specimens of originals are at hand to provoke comparison, and to ensure condemnation.



## **Domestic Architecture.**

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The habitable Buildings which are strictly Flemish, however much they may differ from each other, have hardly any thing in common with those of an equal age elsewhere. The huge disproportioned Chimnies, it has been observed, were so substantially erected, as frequently to outlive every other part. They rose in the form of turrets, cones, and of pyramids; and within there was sufficient space for a large family to seat themselves. The entrance to many houses, was by a narrow flight of steps,

with a low Gothic Porch above. This mode of building was intended, most likely, to protect the inhabitants in extremity. Every cottage so constructed, must have been a little fortification, according to the mode of warfare then pursued. There were numberless Corbels, for which we can discover no other design than that of ornament; and these were frequently placed with so much irregularity, and in such situations, that ornament could hardly have been intended.

On the north side of the Church, and separated only by a narrow passage, stood the Mansion House of that respectable Merchant, White, whose tomb has been so particularly described. Part of the building was an awkward imitation of Grecian Architecture, which began to be gradually intro-

duced as the Gothic declined. Its most conspicuous parts were a Porch with fluted Pillars, and a square projecting Window. Their proportions were neither spacious nor elegant. Indeed there was nothing remarkable in the edifice except the ancient air, and some picturesque effect, occasioned by decay, and numerous tufts of vegetation, which had taken root on the shattered walls, and covered them with the liveliest colours. It stood in a part of the street which was most narrow and frequented, and was removed on that account about four years since.

Adjoining this house, on the western side, was a Cottage, apparently as old as any in the town. This, with the row of houses to which it was attached, has been taken down for the purpose of widening the street.

At the end of the same row, stood the Conduit. The front was ancient, and ornamented with three rows of small Niches. Above was the date 1698. This must have referred to some repairs, as judging from its appearance, its erection must have been much earlier.

In an adjoining street, northward, are still some small remains of the Front of a Building, which extended backward to the edge of the cliff, where a large Gable, covered with ivy, is still standing. The Front towards the street consisted of a small octagon Turret, (the upper part of which had been a bow window) and a wall containing three lancet windows. From the number of ruinous Walls adjoining, the whole appears to have been a Mansion House of an ancient date, and more spaci-

ous than most of so distant a period. Two modern houses are erected on part of the scite of this edifice.

A Building of venerable appearance, about ten years ago, occupied the ground on which several modern houses are now built, a little to the westward of the Globe Inn. These, I conceive, to have been the remains of the Hospital, or the Chapel dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, and supposed to have been founded by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

A Cottage, adjoining the eastern end of the Market-place, was pulled down in the winter of 1811. It was a specimen of the most ancient style of Domestic Architecture in the place.

An ancient Building, singular in its situation and Architecture, stood on the eastern



side of the harbour, near the old footway, leading to the Pier-head. It is difficult to decide for what purpose it was erected. It bore the appearance of great antiquity, and seems to have been built as a place of defence, though there were no remains of its connexion with the Fortifications. It was pulled down about four years ago.

The Pier stretches from the Castle Hill, westward, in an irregular curve, terminating in a kind of circular Bastion. The whole forms a highly picturesque object from various points of view. It is built on a ledge of natural rocks, and projects towards a similar ledge and the Sluice Wall. The Sluice Wall was intended to cleanse the harbour's entrance of any mud or filth which might accumulate. The flowing tide finds admission under Flood

gates which are shut at its greatest height. A body of water is thus confined till the tide has quite ebbed, and then allowed to rush out and carry away whatever mud may have been deposited.

The entrance to the harbour is not very broad, and with the wind in particular points, not very easy. But when once obtained, vessels may be in perfect security, being sufficiently sheltered, and only liable to inconvenience from the ground swells, which sometimes are violent enough to force them from their moorings and occasion considerable damage.

Little alteration has taken place in the domestic architecture since this account was published. A few more ancient and picturesque cottages have disappeared, to

make way for modern structures, but there still remain many small but characteristic fragments protected by their situations, which are too remote and inaccessible to tempt the avarice or provoke the speculation of their proprietors.

The harbour has been rendered more commodious by the enlargement of the Quay for landing goods, and the road by which they are conveyed to the town is now undergoing improvement.

The country by which Tenby is immediately surrounded has not much to recommend it. The surface is sufficiently varied, and often happily disposed for picturesque effect, but that neglect of planting and improving, which is so prevalent in Pembrokeshire is particularly observable in this neighbourhood; and no attempt has hitherto

been made to increase the value of the adjoining lands, by erecting places of accommodation for such visitors as might be inclined to reside without the walls of the town.

The principal walks are along the north and south sands. On spring tides the former are passable at low water beyond Monkstone Point, and are uninterrupted by any other projection or impediment as far as the mouth of the Tave, a distance of about sixteen miles. Within two miles of Tenby the rocks are broken into caverns of various forms, and exhibit many specimens of a singularly interrupted stratification.

On the south sands the cliffs are of humbler forms, and terminate altogether at the mouth of the little river just beyond the

town walls. A line of drifted sand banks forms the boundary between the sea and the burrows, an extensive rabbit warren, covered chiefly with moss, and vast beds of wild dwarf roses. These banks continue to Gilter point, where the cliff again rises to a considerable height and affords a fine walk along its summit of about two miles, to Ledstep bay, on the eastern side of which is a cave of peculiar construction accessible only at spring tides.

The village of Penally is situated on the north side of the burrows, and contains in its church yard part of an ancient cross, of which the sculpture is in an unusual style.

About half way to Ledstep, along the edge of the cliff, are two pits, or sinkings of the earth to the level of the sea. They seem to have been occasioned by the con-

stant action of the water which rushed with great violence into a cavern below, and bringing with it a strong current of wind acted in an upward direction with such force, as gradually to undermine the whole of the superincumbent mass of earth.

About two miles westward of Tenby stands the ruin of Trefloyne house; a castellated mansion of great antiquity. Its principal feature is the gate by which the court yard is entered. The interior seems to have been a group of small houses formed by means of connecting walls and awkward contrivances, into a place of residence and adapted to the purpose of defence, by a strong wall surrounding the whole. The court yard has a few specimens of attempts at ornaments in its architecture which is of a date far subse-

quent to that of the detached buildings just alluded to. A stone cross, bearing a rude sculptured representation of the virgin and child was lying among the ruins about twenty years ago. In a small room above the entrance to the chief apartment, was a little chimney piece containing among other ornaments, a shield, on which were visible a chevron between three scallop shells. The whole of the apartment has fallen in within these few years.

The pile forms a curious specimen of the castellated style of mansion, and in a picturesque point of view is highly interesting, from the variety of simple forms into which its ruined masses are broken.

In the civil wars this house was garrisoned for King Charles by one hundred and fifty foot and forty horse, with one piece of ord-

nance. The out houses being gained and a breach made in the walls by the besieging forces of the parliament the place surrendered.

Near the footway to Trefloyne, across the fields, at the extremity of a steep bank is a small cave, from which, according to the popular notion, there is a subterraneous communication with the cavern beneath Pembroke Castle.

Scotsborough is another ancient ruined mansion about a mile and a half from Tenby. It was formerly possessed by the Apreeces, whose monuments are in Tenby church. The building is of a simple form, without ornament and ungraced by the picturesque variety of outline by which its neighbour ruin is distinguished.

Leaving Scotsborough a little on the



right the road passes by the church of Gumfreston, near which is a chalybeate spring. The following are the observations of Dr. Davies, the resident physician on the subject of its waters.

Upon examination the properties of the water were found to resemble those of the Tunbridge water so closely, that the description of the latter by Dr. Saunders may, with little variation, be adopted on the present occasion.—“The sensible properties of the mineral water as is at first taken up from the spring are the following: it is colourless, clear, and bright, and exhales no perceptible smell: it sparkles little in the glass, but in a short time separates numerous bubbles, which adhere to the sides of the vessel: to the taste it is neither acidulous or saline, but simply chalybeate

in a slight degree, and is by no means unpalatable."

The result of repeated experiments with the common re-agents are as follow:—

Lime water is rendered immediately turbid and deposits a copious white sediment.

Syrup of Violets becomes a light green.

Infusion of Galls and strong green tea give a fine purple in a few minutes, which continues to increase for two or three hours, and remains permanent for two or three days.

Nitrated Silver (Lunar Caustic) gives a light blue deposit.

The Water decomposes soap imperfectly.

The effects on the human frame are nearly the same as all other chalybeate waters.

It sensibly raises the pulse, excites the spirits, and increases the appetite. In the plethoric it commonly occasions giddiness and a determination to the head: and sometimes anxiety about the præcordia with nausea. It has been found serviceable in cases of general debility, and laxity of the solids, and in female complaints. It has been used with much success in cases of impaired digestion, whether arising from simple debility of the stomach, or from irregularity of the bilious secretion, the healthy action of the liver being first restored by mercurial alteratives.

Its effects on the constitution are slower than artificial chalybeates, but they appear to be more permanent and general in restoring a healthy state of the functions. By the addition of a small quantity of the Sul-

phate of Soda or Magnesia (Glauber or Epsom Salts) to the common dose of the water it produces all the effects of the aperient chalybeate of Cheltenham, and in fact is the same medicine with possibly a very small difference in the quantity of its ferruginous contents. Upon the whole then it would appear that the mineral water in the neighbourhood of Tenby is nearly, if not precisely similar to the Tunbridge water in its sensible and chemical properties; it contains iron held in solution by means of Carbonic acid gas or fixed air, probably quite as much iron, and our observations would lead us to believe a much larger portion of gas: that in its effects on the human constitution it is similar, and that the same beneficial results may be expected from it in the relief of those complaints for

which the Tunbridge water has been so deservedly celebrated for years past.—

It may be added that the spring is situated in a valley at the bottom of a steep hill. The stratum of the surrounding country is chiefly limestone interspersed with rich veins of the coal peculiar to South Wales, called Culm. In the immediate vicinity of the spring there is a hill of limestone, which newly broken in the quarry is blue, but by exposure to the air becomes red. and the soil of several neighbouring fields, which are under the plough is composed of a red ferruginous loam.

## **The Fishery.**

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It has been already observed that in very ancient times Tenby obtained an epithet, descriptive of its advantageous situation as a fishing town. The appellation is perhaps equally applicable in modern days: but though the fishery of Carmarthen bay is inexhaustible, the inhabitants of its shores derive little emolument from their situation, as the great markets of Bristol, Gloucester, and other towns, continue to be supplied by the enterprize and activity of fishermen

from Brixholm and Dartmouth. Twelve or fifteen of their vessels lie at Tenby during the summer, and acting in partnership, dispatch two of their company every week to Bristol with the whole produce of their industry. A most liberal establishment was set on foot about five years ago by Lord Somerville for the purpose of supplying the inland parts of the country with fish at a reasonable price. Well boats were fitted out as Trawlers for the purpose of carrying the fish alive up the Bristol channel; and no expence was spared in the appointment and fitting out of the vessels, which were about forty tons burthen, and admirably adapted in every respect to answer the end for which they were constructed. The scheme however was relinquished after an experiment of three or four years.

The Bank called Willes's mark, noticed in the following document, which is copied from a manuscript in the corporation papers, is still known to the sailors of Tenby and has been occasionally resorted to ; but no success has attended any attempts at fishing there of late years.



The 26th April, 1627.

At which time John Rogers Mayor of Tenby understanding there is a Rock called Willes mark lying betwixt Caldy Lundy and Wormshead being in length about a league and in breadth about half a league as it is reported. And hearing there hath been such abundance of God Blessings in fish on the said Rock as that the Town of Tenby and the key therein were first builded by the benefit of the fish that were taken thereon. The Said Entreated all the old fishermen whose names are here under written to nominate unto him as near as they could what were the marks that was holding to be good to find out the said Rock and these parties delivered as followeth—

The Fishermen's Names.	John Brown	} Report—That the Rock lyeth in the midst of the Sea betwixt the Islands of Caldy, Lundy and Wormshead in the midst of a triangle or as it were in the midst of a Brandas of three Leagues.
	John Adams	
	Thos. Adams	
	John Moore	
	Wm. Kethin	

So that the Rock lyeth betwixt Caldy, Lundy and Wormshead. And it is reported by the fishermen and others that go to seek it. They ought to hold their course from the Eastern Point of Great Caldy over the Ebb South East by East, until you bring the

high hill of Neath which is beyond Swansea right over the lower point of Port Eynon, and the Windmill of Tenby right over the Chappell of Caldy Top for Top and then Wormshead will appear like a Saddle and as it were a man sitting in the Saddle. And being upon it Lundy lyeth from it South and by West, and it is reported by the said fishermen that there is 12: 14 or 16 fathoms of Water upon it and 32 fathoms about it: that there is about it Millwell, Ling, Congers, Brems, Gernets and all kinds of Sea fish Gods Plenty thereof and fowls do flock about it very much in the summer.

Also the said fishermen do say that the course to find the said Rock called Wills Mark is to go first to East Colbrin \* which is a Rock or place well known to the fishermen of Tenby and from thence Sail or Row by point of Compas South East by East over the Ebb Tide and then let fall a Cellock to hang tripping with the ground untill the said Cellock catch hold of the Rock called Wills mark and do wend the Boat about and they say that this hath been the old course to find it after ye go from Colbrin let the weather be clear or misty.

Also there was a South Coast man came to John Rogers Mayor of Tenby 1612 and he said to him and

\* This Place is no longer known by the same name.

divers of the Aldermen of Tenby that he came by Chance on a Rock about halfway betwixt Lundy and Caldy in a Calm and let fall his Anchor and finding himself on a rock he sounded and found about 18 fathoms of water on it. And he cast outt fishing lines within two hours or thereabouts he took as much fish as he sold in Tenby the next by retale that he made twenty Nobles of it. And had fish to serve his Kettle till he went home to the South coast again.

DESCRIPTION  
OF THE COAST

FROM

*Tenby to Milford Haven.*

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On leaving Tenby harbour and standing eastward, the bold and rugged promontory of St. Catherine's island, crowned with the ruins of its little chapel, makes its appearance immediately on clearing the Castle hill point. This island projects from the southern beach to the eastward and contains a rough and uneven ridge of land covered with a long and rank vegetation. It is perforated by a cavern, through which the sea

breaks with great violence, but which is accessible from the beach at a spring tide, and is a beautiful specimen of the limestone excavations with which the coast abounds.

Caldy island is about two miles distant from the main land. Its form is very irregular, in length the extent about a mile, and in breadth about half a mile. The number of acres it contains is between six and seven hundred. The island was formerly much more populous than it is at present. There were three religious houses upon it, one near the beach on the north side, another upon the highest point of land above the south cliff, and the third near the centre of the island, which is the present mansion. Part of this edifice is of great antiquity and of a peculiar character. The monastic remains consist of a small square tower surrounded by a

stone spire of very rude construction, with several vaulted apartments attached to it. This was a cell dependant upon the Abbey of St. Dogmaels. Other parts of the building are of a military character.

A commodious modern house the residence of the proprietor Mr. Kynaston is attached to the ancient building.

St. Margaret's island is disjoined from Caldy at high water, but at spring tides there is a passage over a ledge of rocky ground. It stands westward of Caldy, and is remarkable for a small ruined cell, the apartments of which seem not to have exceeded five feet in height.

A few miles further down the coast on the eastern side of Freshwater bay the ruins of Manorbier castle are situated. They stand

on a tongue of land to which the ground plan of the castle is adapted, and are surrounded every where except towards the sea, by higher ground. The ascent is very steep on three sides. The front towards the land is on level ground and is defended by a moat and a strong central tower, surmounted by a small circular watch turret. Beneath this tower is the entrance. A high embattled wall extends to each extremity of this front, and is terminated by circular towers. The distinguishing peculiarity of this castle is its total exemption from all architectural innovation since the time of its foundation. It forms perhaps as complete a specimen of the military architecture of the day as any in the kingdom. Strength and security are alone consulted; nor is there a single attempt at ornament in the whole pile. The

castle yard is of an irregular form and nearly surrounded by the remains of the habitable apartments which are of the most rude and inartificial character and construction. Two long paralleled walls in the outer castle yard seems the erection of later ages, nor is it easy to guess the use to which they were applied in such a situation.

This fortress was probably among the earliest of those in which the Norman and Flemish settlers established themselves. It was long in the possession of the family of De Barri to which the celebrated Geraldus Cambrensis belonged. It afterwards became the property of the crown and had several possessors at different times, 'till in the reign of Elizabeth it was granted to Thomas ap Owen of Trefloyne, from which family it passed by marriage into that of



Lord Milford, who is the present proprietor.

The small sandy bay near which the castle stands is exposed to the unbroken force of the Atlantic, and consequently a landing is only to be effected there in the finest weather. The distance from Tenby by land is between five and six miles.

Freshwater bay is of considerable extent, the shore is in general low, but towards the western boundary it swells into a high and perpendicular cliff. On this side of the bay a small pier has been constructed at Stackpole Quay, capable of affording shelter to a few coasting vessels.

About a mile in land, is Stackpole Court, the seat of Lord Cawdor. It stands in the midst of beautiful and thriving plantations.

which afford a decisive proof of the possibility of improving the country by planting, notwithstanding its vicinity to the sea, provided the attempt be made with judgment and liberality. The extensive and productive gardens, the well disposed grounds, the fine expanse of fresh water are objects of general admiration to all who visit this highly finished seat.

Stackpole, was originally the property of a family of that name, and passed by marriage into that of Vernon. They were succeeded by the Lorts, whose heiress married the ancestor of the present possessor. Although the house has been modernized so as to destroy every external appearance of antiquity it is no doubt coeval with most of the ancient buildings of the county. It was a considerable fortress in the time of Charles

the first, and was reduced with difficulty by the forces of the parliament.

From Stackpole Quay to St. Gowan's head, the cliffs preserve their bold and perpendicular character. In a wild and almost inaccessible bay round St. Gowan's head are the ruins of the hermitage of that name. It consists of a rude chapel with an altar at the east end, over which is an arch opening upon a singular cleft in the rock in shape and size not unlike an ancient stone coffin. Within this cleft tradition informs us that St. Gowan was concealed from the pursuit of his enemies; and was released from his confinement by the opening of the chasm, when his pursuers were passed. The impression occasioned by the enclosure of his body has remained in the rock ever since. Many other superstitious legends are connect-

ed with this spot. Below the chapel is a well which is still visited by invalids from very remote parts of the principality. Its waters are supposed to be efficacious in a variety of complaints, and near twenty patients may be seen at once bathing their limbs and applying to their swollen and crippled joints plaisters of the red clay saturated with the water of the well. Some of the large fragments of lime stone on being struck return a ringing sound. This property is said to have been communicated to them by their having been touched by the bell of the chapel as some pirates were carrying it off.

The Hermitage is approached on the land side by a flight of rude steps placed on the steep slant of the hill, and occupies a space about half way down which it fills up, the path to the well being through the chapel.

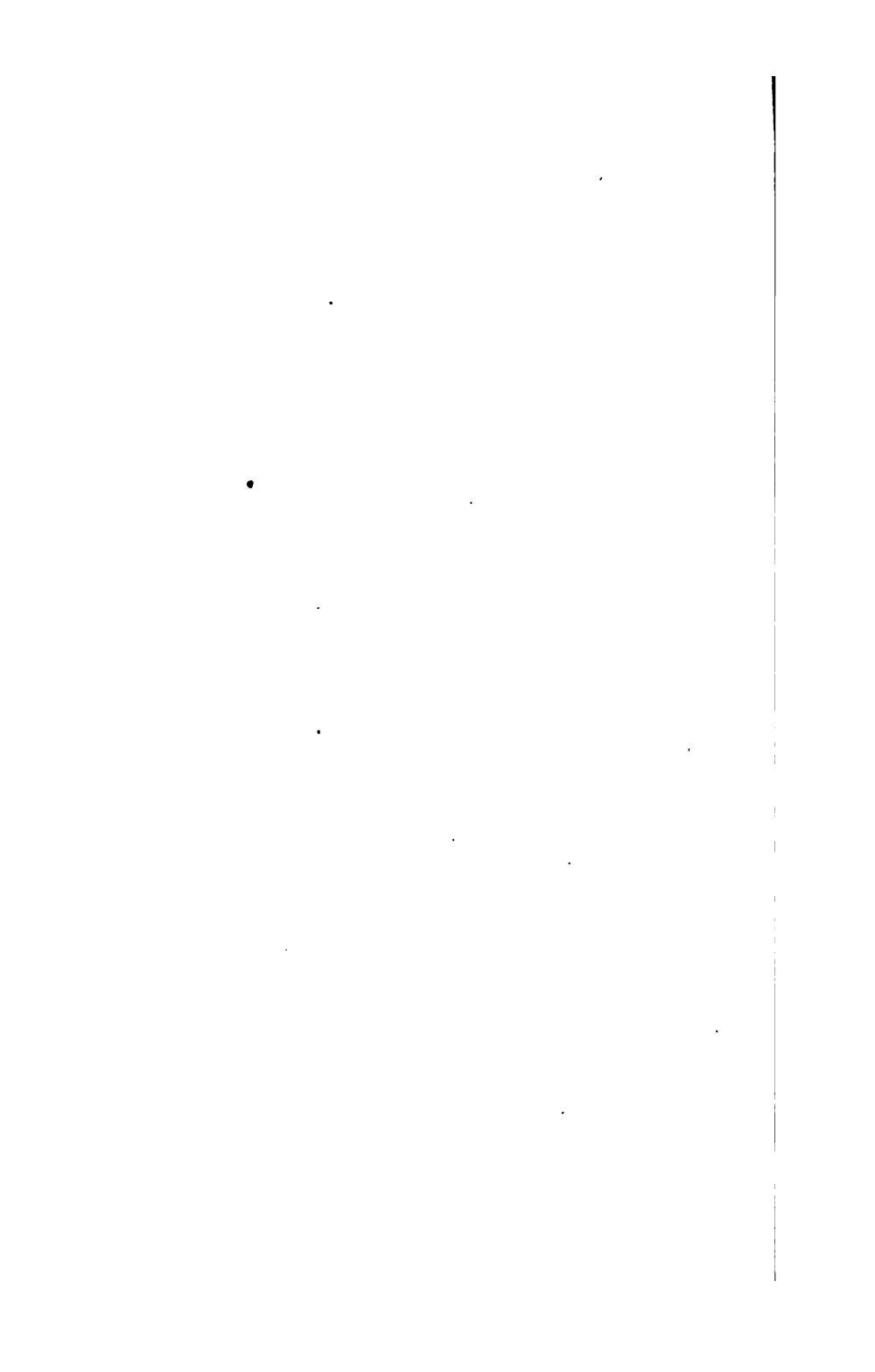
**Bosheston meer is in this neighbourhood. It is a small opening in a piece of rocky ground of an oblong square shape, about two yards in length and less than one across. By some singular arrangement in the form of the fissures by which this aperture communicates with the sea, the current of wind during a storm, from some particular point, forces along with it a quantity of water which rises to the height of thirty feet above the surface of the ground.**

**The whole extent of coast to Lenny head abounds with cavernous excavations, insulated stack rocks, and a variety of appearances which demonstrate the tremendous violence with which the sea occasionally acts on this coast. One part of the cliff projecting from the main land in an irregular form is defended on the land side by**

extensive earth works. Near the centre of this singularly placed encampment is an abyss called the cauldron, the sides of the cliff surrounding which are quite perpendicular.

The great Eligug stack is an enormous fragment of rock rising to the height of the cliff from which it has been disjoined, and distant from it about three hundred yards. Its stratification resembles the courses of regular masonry, and from some points of view it seems to overhang its base so much as to threaten soon to increase by its own ruins, the masses by which its foundations are surrounded.

From Lenny head the shore again sinks along the extent of the bay of Freshwater west 'till it reaches the south point of Milford haven.



DESCRIPTION  
OF THE COAST

*Northward of Tenby.*

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The line of coast which extends northward of Tenby is of a character very opposite to that which has been described. The cliff ceases at Monkstone point, and sinks gradually into a low sandy beach, from which the land rises by a gentle ascent, varied here and there by a short extent of cliff to a considerable height, and is entirely covered with cultivation, and in some parts prettily wooded. On passing Monk-



stone point and Sander's foot bay, the line of coast extends eastward. Amroth Castle the seat of Captain Ackland is situated on the beach between two well wooded vallies, which are overlooked in a general survey of the county. The building is of great but uncertain antiquity. A few features of a military character are discernible among the modern additions. The extent of sandy beach from this place to the mouth of the Tave on which Laugharne is situated, is interrupted only by Ragwain point which does not project far enough to prevent the communication at low water.

Laugharne Castle is built on a cliff of inconsiderable height on the bank of the river about two miles above its confluence with the sea. It is remarkable for its fine gateway between two lofty towers, and

some other features of a peculiar character. The whole pile is greatly adorned by a luxuriant growth of ivy, but standing in a kitchen garden cannot be seen from within the walls without some accompaniments of fore ground not altogether characteristic or desirable. There are few satisfactory views of the castle to be obtained from without the walls.

Lanstephan Castle occupies the summit of a high but not a precipitous hill at the mouth of the Towy. The walls and towers are unusually shattered, and if there were ever any attempts at ornament in the architecture they have now totally disappeared, and the ruin is remarkable for its want both of architectural and vegetable decoration. The situation is however fine and commanding.

**Kidwelly Castle**, about three miles from the banks of the Towy, is built on the gently swelling bank of the rapid but small river Gwendraeth. It consists of a group of circular towers of a simple and massive construction. Its clustered gateway gives perhaps a stronger idea of imperishable solidity than any single feature of any other castle in the principality.

It may be proper to observe that these buildings though within twenty miles of Tenby are not accessible by water, except under peculiar circumstances of weather. The confluence of so many rivers with the sea, within a short distance of each other has occasioned an immense accumulation of sand to the extent of many miles, which is known by the general name of Carmarthen bar. The passage however is never attemp-

**ted without the direction of an experienced pilot, and with the assistance of a person of local knowledge it is sufficiently safe.**



## **Whitford Haven.**

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Pembroke is the nearest point to Tenby, from whence a boat may be procured for the purpose of navigating this fine harbour. About a mile from the latter town the road crosses a small stream, over which a bridge is now built. Formerly the communication used to be interrupted for some hours during high water at spring tides, and great inconvenience has been occasioned by this obstacle; as there was no practicable passage for carriages higher up the river. The road after crossing this bridge ascends to the summit of a line of hills called the Ridge-

way. On one side it commands an extensive sea view, in which the island of Lundy is conspicuous in fine weather. On the other it looks over the vale of St Florence, beyond which, appears a reach of Milford haven on which Lawrenny is situated. The view is bounded by the fine outline of the Percelly hills and the high land beyond Haverford West. About half way on the highest point of land between Tenby and Pembroke is an ancient tumulus from which both towns are visible. Within about three miles of Pembroke the road decends a long hill, at the foot of which is the village of Lamphey, remarkable for the ruins of an episcopal palace, formerly belonging to the See of St. Davids. These remains stand a little out of the road near a marshy meadow watered by a small nameless stream. Their most remarkable features are the east end

of the chapel, A large oblong square building with an arched parapet, and the gateway which has also an arched battlement. The building is not very imposing as a whole, either from its situation or its general form ; but some of its separate masses are recommended by the simplicity of their outline, and occasionally by the gracefulness of their parts.

Lamphey seems to have been attached to the See of St. Davids in very early times. The arched battlements alluded to above were the work of Bishop Gower ; who has left similar specimens of his taste at St. Davids and at Swansea Castle. The family of Devereux beame proprietors of Lamphey in the reign of Henry the Eighth, from them it passed to the house of Oriulton, in whose possession it still remains.



The town of Pembroke, whose Castle for the last four miles of the road forms a most majestic feature in the landscape, is entered about two miles from Lamphey. It has been strongly fortified. Its ruined walls extending along the north and south sides of the town still remain, and terminate at the rocky point on which the magnificent remains of its Castle are situated. These walls were strengthened by towers, and secured by their position on the edge of the two creeks of Milford haven, which were flooded at high water. The eastern entrance which had no advantage of situation was rendered strong by art, but little of the works now remain.

Few ruins in the kingdom are entitled to a greater share of admiration than Pembroke Castle. Its two most conspicuous sides are

surrounded by water, and rise from the edge of a steep but not a lofty rocky bank. Its general form is adapted to the irregularities of its craggy foundation, and its walls are connected by clusters of towers of different elevation and great variety of form. Above the whole, on the highest ground in the Castle yard, rises its venerable and majestic Tower. Its proportions are exceedingly fine, and the more striking from their excessive simplicity and their want of all ornamental projection. It appears to taper a little towards the summit, and has neither corbel nor machicolation to support the battlement within which rises the stone dome, and gives a remarkable singularity to the outline of the whole pile.

The side towards the town was defended by a strong gateway and very lofty walls,

within which were the habitable parts of the castle.

On entering the court yard the clusters of turrets and embattled walls appear considerably lower than when viewed from without in consequence of the steepness of the declivities on which they are built. The floors which once divided the stories of the great tower being gone, the eye penetrates at once from the foundation to the vaulted roof of the building, and the effect is exceedingly striking. A ruinous winding stair case in the wall leads to the summit of the tower. A little to the northward are the remains of the chapel, and adjoining it is a small apartment in which Henry the Seventh is said to have been born. Beneath the chapel, and formerly connected with it by a winding staircase, is the remarkable

cavern called the Wogan ; a large and nearly circular excavation, from sixty to seventy feet in diameter. It is doubted whether this is a natural or an artificial excavation ; but when the numerous irregularities of the rock composing the sides and roof, and its general resemblance to many limestone caverns on a smaller scale, are taken into consideration, the former supposition must seem most probable. The mouth also of the cavern when inspected as unconnected by the quantity of solid masonry by which it is contracted and almost blocked up, contributes to prove that the whole is the work of nature.

Pembroke Castle probably owed its strength and importance, of which the remains are so considerable to this day, to the power and resources of the earls of Pembroke. In the time of the civil wars it

held out against the parliament, and was reduced with great difficulty by Cromwell in person.

At Monkton, which lies at the western extremity of Pembroke are many scattered remains of the Priory which was once established there.

The Dock Yard is within about two miles of Pembroke. Near it are the ruins of an ancient mansion called Pater church from whence the yard derived its name 'till lately, when it was altered to that of Pembroke Dock Yard. It is erected upon sixty-five acres, inclosed by a strong and lofty wall. Without the walls a village of no inconsiderable extent has sprung up: it is however quite insufficient to accomodate the numbers of workmen employed in the yard, and some more extensive ranges of

building are in contemplation. The yard possesses every advantage which it can derive from nature, and promises soon to have every additional assistance which art can bestow. A stupendous erection was completed last summer of sufficient dimensions to allow a seventy-four to be built under cover. Few Dock yards in Europe can boast of such an arrangement, the advantages of which must be very great. Strangers are allowed to visit the yard any time within the working hours, by permission from the officers, and by entering their names and places of residence in a book at the gate.

The following is a list of the Ships built, now building, and ordered to be built since the establishment of the Dock yard, about five years ago.

Ships built and launched.		Ships building.		Ships ordered.	
	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
Valorous,	20	Belisle,	74	Vengeance	84
Ariadne,	20	Fisguard,	46	Druid,	46
Thetis,	46	Melampus	46	Thisbe,	46
Arethusa,	46	Nereus,	46	Nemesis,	46
Two Revenue		Hama-}	46	Talbot,	28
Cutters of 122		dryad, }		Two Revenue	
tons burthen		Falcon,	10	Cutters one of	
{The Racer		Frolic,	10	122, and one	
& Sprightly.				of 160 tons.	

The Ships which have been already launched have gone off with the greatest success.

The entrance to Milford haven by water from Pembroke is by a narrow opening called Pennarmouth, about two miles down the Pembroke river.

On entering the haven by this passage the whole expanse of harbour is open from Dale to Pembroke Ferry, an extent of about twenty miles in length, and from one

to three in breadth. The shores are not remarkable or in general very pleasing in their forms, but the whole expanse of water is peculiarly interesting, as it exhibits the unusual appearance of an inland lake, covered with vessels of every description, and frequently navigated by ships of the greatest burthen.

The town of New Milford lies about three miles below Pennarmouth on the opposite side of the water. It has been entirely built within the last thirty years on a perfectly regular plan, and for some time gave great promises of prosperity. A Dock yard was erected for building ships of war. The mail coach was continued from Haverfordwest, and regular packets were established for conveyance of the mail to Waterford. The place was also chosen



by Mr. Rotch of Castle Hall for the rendezvous of his ships from the south sea Whale fishery, by which, much wealth was circulated in the town. The appearances however of prosperity have all declined. The Dock yard has been removed, the Whalers have sought other ports, and the Packet system, though conducted with the greatest possible regularity, has never been much encouraged.

Milford is situated between two creeks, at the distance of about a mile from each other. The upper one called formerly Prit Pill is prettily wooded and has the foundation of a castle on the summit of a steep, wooded hill. This was an important fortress in the time of the civil wars, and the reduction of it by the forces of the parliament caused the evacuation of Haverfordwest by the royalists.

Pill Priory is a small ruin prettily situated on the bank of Hubberston pill, about a mile above the village. Little remains except a part of the tower and some few fragments which are built up among the surrounding cottages.

The shores of the harbour do not increase much in height or beauty 'till near its mouth, where they rise to nearly two hundred feet. St. Anne's lights are situated on a lofty cliff above the village of Dale. They were erected in 1800 on an improved plan, and have proved of infinite service to the navigation of the Irish channel, and to protect vessels from a dangerous rock called the Crow; which is visible at low water at the distance of about a mile from Lennyhead.

On the opposite point of the haven are

the remains of a small fortification of unknown antiquity. They hang on the edge of a steep precipice, and are not easily accessible from the land. At a short distance from this point is west Nangle bay, in which the Leda frigate was wrecked about ten years ago. The village of Nangle stands on the shore of a broad bay of the same name, nearly opposite to Milford, and contains several specimens of a very ancient and peculiar architecture.

Above the Dock yard which has already been described, the width of the haven diminishes, and consequently the picturesque beauty of its banks which now begin to be prettily wooded becomes more apparent.

Pembroke ferry by which is the communication between Haverford-West and Pembroke is about a mile above the Dock yard:

Lawrenny is a beautiful village some miles higher up the haven. It is screened and adorned by the neighbourhood of woods of great extent, for Pembrokeshire. The mansion house is added to the numerous catalogue of ruins for which this county is so remarkable. Being however a modern erection, and having been stripped and deserted within these few years, the appearance of its naked and roofless walls communicates only a feeling of desolation without contributing to the ornament of the scene.

Benton Castle on the opposite bank is a small but picturesque ruin consisting of a round tower crowned with an octagon battlement. It has a few shattered walls around it, and is prettily situated on a rocky knoll softened by a straggling wood which extends nearly to the water edge.

Upton Castle lies about a mile above Lawrenny quay on the bank of the creek which runs up to Carew Castle. The ancient part of the castle consists of three semi-circular towers connected by a high wall at a short distance from each other. The habitable part of the building forms a sad contrast to the simple grandeur of its ancient features. The situation is singularly beautiful, being surrounded by fine woods and lands most happily diversified.

The great architectural ornament of the haven, and indeed of Pembrokeshire is Carew Castle. It is accessible from Tenby by two roads; the one along the north side of the vale of St. Florence through a low wet country, passable only in dry weather. Ivy Tower lies about half way on the left, at a little distance from which, on the summit

of a hill are the remains of an ancient beacon, from which is a fine view of Milford haven and the surrounding country. The distance by this road is about six miles and a half. The other approach is by the Ridgway. The road turns off about six miles from Tenby, and passes by the church and through part of the village of Carew.

Close by the road side, opposite the east front of the Castle stands the Cross. It is in good preservation and has each side divided into pannels which are filled with most intricate carvings. On the western side is a small square containing an inscription which has never been translated satisfactorily.

The general appearance of the Castle on approaching it from the east, although the parts are all fine is not very striking, owing

to a want of elevation in some particular features above the rest of the hill. A square Gateway across the moat presents itself at the distance of a few yards from the main building. On passing this, the Castle is entered by a gate which appears to have been much ornamented though it is now totally spoiled of its sculptured stones. A beautiful little oriel window projects from the wall above this gate. The eastern front is built on arches, which support several apartments connected by irregular flights of stone stairs, which still remain in tolerable preservation. Among these apartments are the chapel and a chamber, in which are the remains of a beautifully ornamented chimney piece; containing the royal arms surrounded by light and elegant gothic sculpture.

The western side is also built on arches, above which, a magnificent hall occupied the whole extent of the front between the two corner towers. The entrance was through an arched and highly ornamented anti-room, which was ascended by a flight of stairs from the Castle yard. The hall had also a bow window projecting into the court yard, and another of lofty proportions looking to the south. From the style of the architecture we may suppose that it was erected about the time of Henry the Seventh.

The north front is of a more modern date and bears evident marks of the degenerate architecture of Elizabeth's time. An outer wall has been thrown from the extreme projection of the North east and North western towers, and a suit of rooms has been forma-



ed between this and that which was formerly the outer wall. There are two semicircular projections containing bow windows for the upper apartments, and between these and the flanking towers are large square windows with stone compartments. The width of the rooms between these walls must have been very disproportionate to their length. A heavy chimney piece of Grecian architecture proves the date of this part of the building which was undoubtedly the work of Sir John Perrot who held the Castle under a lease from the crown in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The south side is entirely ruinous.

Carew Castle according to Mr. Fenton was erected on the spot formerly occupied by some british earthworks as he concludes from the name, Carew being a corruption

of the british word *Caerau*. It was one of the royal demesnes belonging to the Princes of South Wales, and with seven others was given as a dowry with Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr to Gerald de Windsor, who was appointed lieutenant of these parts by King Henry the First. His descendants took the name of Carew, and enjoyed the property 'till Sir Edmund Carew mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas. It was afterwards forfeited to the Crown and leased to Sir John Perrot. In the civil wars it was garrisoned for the king, and held out a long siege, but on the reduction of Tenby it was surrendered. The Castle is now the property of the Warringtons, who are descendants of the Carews. In the church are two very ancient monuments: one representing an armed warrior, the other an ecclesiastic.

There is also a handsome monument of the Carews.

Picton Castle, the residence of Lord Milford is an ancient and venerable pile. It stands near the confluence of the eastern and western Cleddy, the principal rivers which form Milford haven. The plan of the original building is easily traced, it was of an oblong form and was defended by three bastions on each side. The modern additions add greatly to the splendour and convenience of the interior arrangement, but do not exactly agree with the dignified simplicity of the external architecture. The Castle was besieged and taken by the parliamentary forces, but seems to have escaped the violence by which most of the other fortresses in the county were dismantled and became ruinous.

Slebech, the seat of the late N: Phillips, Esq. is a handsome modern house, erected on the scite of an establishment once possessed by the knights hospitallers. It is surrounded by extensive and thriving plantations.

Lahaden Castle may be mentioned here, though it cannot be said to be situated on the haven, as it stands on the bank of the Cleddy, where that river has become a moderate sized stream. Many ruins are more celebrated in South Wales, though few combine so many attractions. It has all the advantages of a commanding situation, wood, rock, and water, with the additional recommendation of its own rich and peculiar architecture. Lahaden was formerly an episcopal palace. Little is known of its history, but much violence has evidently been used in its demolition.

On the western branch of the Cleddy between Picton and Haverfordwest is Bolston, the seat of R. Ackland, Esq. The surrounding woods are fine, and the disposition of the ground near the water, very advantageous.

At Haverford West the river is very contracted. The tide however makes it accessible to vessels of small burthen. A large square building on a steep ascent, is all that remains of its castle, which was probably once extensive: it is now used as a county gaol. There are also the ruins of a Priory near the river, but they are totally despoiled of every vestige of ornament.

A few miles higher up the country near the course of the Cleddy; is a high ridge of land, from which, project two lofty and abrupt masses called the Trefgarn

rocks. Some of the smaller parts near the summit of one of these, are detached and moveable, and resemble the rocky stones which are so numerous in the county of Cornwall, and which constituted the altars of Druidical worship.

Such are the principal objects of curiosity on the banks of Milford haven : and perhaps few districts in the kingdom can gratify the visitor with a greater variety of interesting scenery. The extent from Haverford West to the harbour's mouth with all the windings of the shores may be about thirty miles : and in it is included all the picturesque beauty of this part of Pembrokeshire. Considering its extraordinary recommendations as a harbour, and as a situation for the establishment of a Dock yard it is surprising that no advantage has been taken of it in

former times by government. Its superiority is however now generally felt and acknowledged : and the great exertions which are making towards the completion of Pembroke Dock yard on a magnificent scale bid fair to render it an object of national importance.

### **St David's.**

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Among the objects of interest which lie in a remote part of the county from Tenby, the ancient city of St. David's has undoubtedly the highest claim to the notice of the stranger. It lies sixteen miles beyond Haverford West, and consequently is thirty-six from Tenby. About half way from the former town, on the road to St. David's, the ruins of Roche Castle form a prominent feature, and conform admirably to the wild and bleak character of the surrounding country. They consist of a single tower



of an eccentric form, occupying the summit of an abrupt rocky knole, to the irregularities of which the round plan of the building has been adapted. The castle stands about a mile from Newgile sands, which forms the centre of St. Bride's bay.

Within about four miles of St. David's the road descends a steep hill, and passes the romantic little village of Solvah. It is built on a sheltered creek, capable of affording protection to many sail of coasters, and with its numerous neat white cottages and their apparently fertile gardens, form a most agreeable break to the general barrenness and exposure of the neighbouring country.

The habitable part of St. Davids is little more than a long straggling village at the south western extremity of Pembrokeshire, situated in a wild and rugged country ex-

posed to every wind, and 'till lately without any decent accommodations for those whom business or curiosity might induce to visit the place. The remains however of ancient architectural magnificence are very striking, and likely to afford ample gratification to the visitor who includes objects of this nature among the videnda of his travels. They consist of the Cathedral, St. Mary's College, the Palace, and the ruined fortifications by which they were surrounded. These buildings all lie something lower than the town in a valley watered by the little river Allan, which runs between the Palace and the Cathedral. The body of the latter building is in good repair, and service is regularly performed in it. The western end is modern, and betrays itself by the fantastic littleness of its parts, and

its want of conformity to the general style of the ancient edifice. The Lady's Chapel at the eastern end and the two side aisles of the choir are roofless, and have long been ruinous. In all these are the remains of very fine tombs, but so much mutilated as to render it impossible to ascertain to whose memory they were erected. Bishop Vaughans chapel, a beautiful piece of workmanship of the time of Henry the Seventh is still perfect, though its exquisitely carved roof seems in some danger from the impression which the weather is beginning to make upon it, from the want of external protection.

The interior of the Cathedral has been newly flagged, and the beautiful skreen has had parts of its fine carving restored to sight, by the removal of some awkward wainscot-

ing by which they had been long obscured. Beneath this skreen (the design of which is quite peculiar,) are the recumbent figures of several bishops of St. David's. Other tombs of fine workmanship have lately been restored to sight by the removal of the wood work by which they were concealed. The roof is of Irish oak most elaborately carved. It forms however a poor substitute for the fine arched stone roof which originally covered the body of the church, and which is said to have been destroyed by the falling of the tower.

The ruins of St. Mary's college are situated a little to the northward of the Cathedral. They consist of a tower with an adjoining building, in which are some large handsome windows. This edifice has been connected with the church by a cloister, of which the remains are visible.

The Palace is approached from the Cathedral yard by a foot bridge over the little river Allan. This interesting pile has been quadrangular, having a gateway on the north side. Its most striking feature is the light arched parapet by which the roof was protected round the whole extent of the building. This is said to have been the work of Bishop Gower, and is similar to that already mentioned at Lamphey court, but much superior in form and decoration. The basis and capitals of the pillars by which the arches are supported, though now exhibiting the appearance of rude mishapen stones, have formerly been the representations of various animals: and the facing on the outside was a chequer work of alternately white and red stone.

The entrance to the principal apartment

called king John's hall was beneath an arch of singularly rich workmanship, and the interior has a beautiful circular window at the east end.

Great depredations have been committed on these fine ruins of late years by the wantonness of some and the avarice of others who have wanted the stones for their own purposes; but measures are now taken by which these disgraceful acts of spoliation are prevented.

The coast near St David's is of the wildest character: being surrounded by rocky islands which occasion the most violent and irregular currents. At the mouth of the little stream before mentioned is a small pier called Perth Clais, capable of affording a precarious shelter to three or four small coasters.

Near the edge of the cliff, at a short distance from each other, three chapels were erected in ancient times : the remains of one only (St Justinians) continue in tolerable preservation.

St David's head is a remarkably bold promontory at the distance of about two miles from the town. The summit is rocky and barren, and is visible for many miles at sea.

The town of Fishguard is distant from St. David's about fifteen miles : the intervening country being of the dreariest character. The harbour is commodious and safe. The place is chiefly known on account of its neighbourhood to the spot where the French landed in 1797.

Newport is a small straggling town a little higher up the coast. It boasts the

ruins of a small castle, the gateway of which displays a singular character, from the unusually sudden tapering of the towers by which it is flanked.

Cilgerran Castle is situated at the northern extremity of the county, a few miles above the confluence of Teivi with the ocean. The ruins are not large, and consist chiefly of two circular towers connected by walls of no pretensions to architectural importance. The situation however is fine, upon a craggy rock rising irregularly from the Teivi, near the spot where another small stream flows into that river with great impetuosity over its narrow precipitous bed.

Within a short distance of the mouth of the Teivi are the small remains of St. Dogmaels abbey; the chief remaining feature of which is a part of the transept.



The road from Tenby to this part of Pembrokeshire lies over the Percelly hills, from which a most extensive view is obtained. The higher points of the hills command the Bristol and Irish Channels, the greater part of South Wales, and a part of North Wales, bounded by the Snowden mountains. The coast of Ireland also is visible in clear weather.

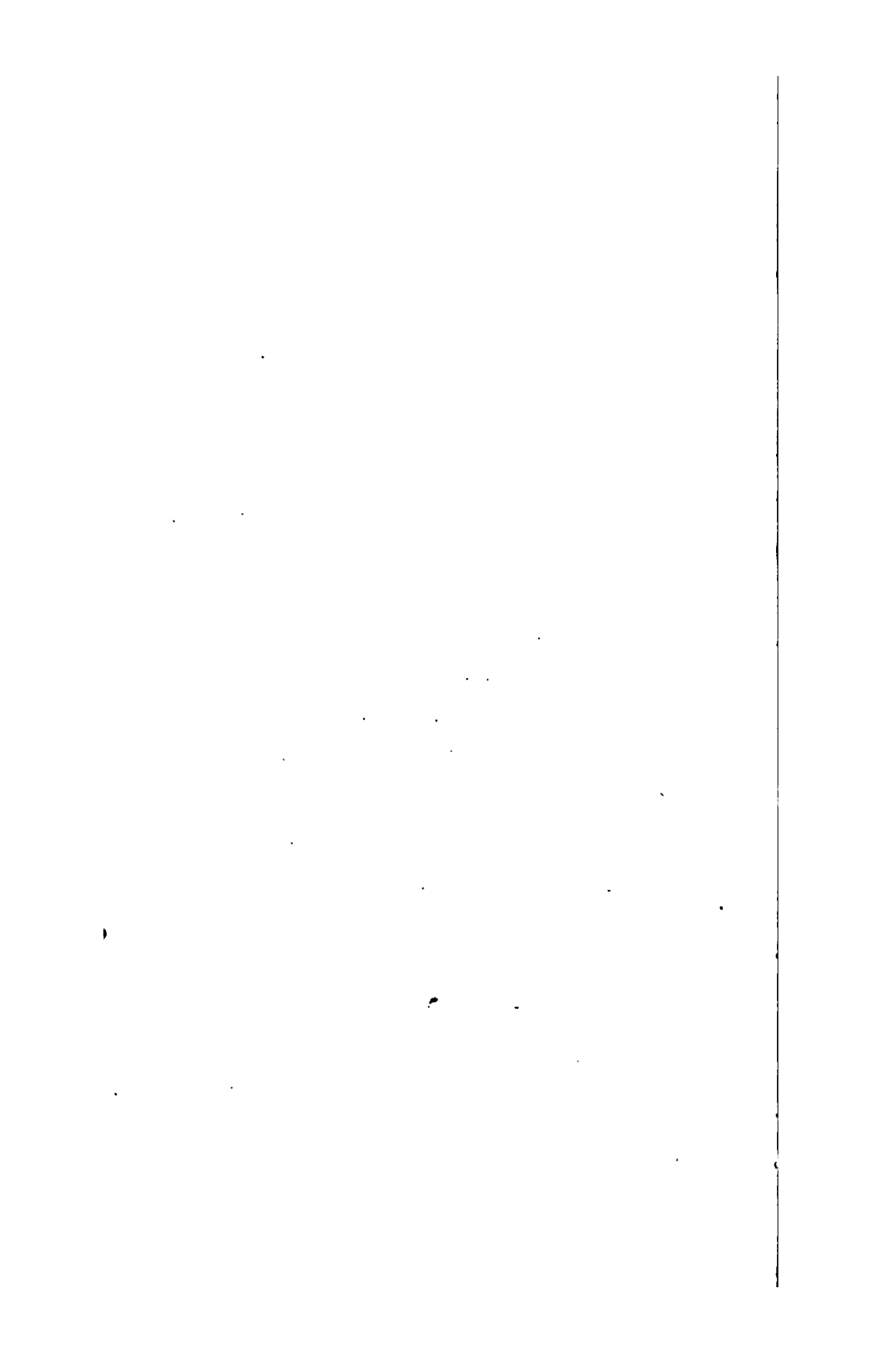
From the foregoing account of Pembrokeshire it must be acknowledged, that, in the sublimity and variety of its coast, in its richness in architectural remains, and in the singularity and beauty of its river Scenery, it stands unrivalled by any other county in the empire. Strangers passing hastily thro' it along the main road are apt to condemn it from its general bleak and exposed appearance: but those who have leisure and

inclination to explore its less frequented parts find that it contains many well wooded districts, and numerous small but beautiful glens which are overlooked in a hasty and superficial view of the country. Had the county of Pembroke, from the local attachment of the landed proprietors, experienced the same attention to its agricultural interests, and the same liberal and judicious spirit of improvement, directed by the same taste by which most of the English counties have been so highly benefited in the course of the last half century ; there can be no doubt but that it would have been as remarkable for the superiority of its general appearance as it unquestionably is from its extraordinary natural advantages.

**F I N I S.**

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## ERRATA.

*For observations read observation in the Title Page.*

*Page.*

- 5, line 15, English *read* English.
- 13, line 11, chimneys *read* chimnies.
- 27, line 17, Overtons's *read* Overton's.
- 32, line 14, influences *read* influence.
- 33, line 8, near *read* nearly.
- 47, line 4, cates *read* rates.
- 48, line 3, accomodations *read* accommodations.
- 51, line 9, has *read* have.
- 53, line 5, vessel *read* vessels.
- 56, line 12, chapel *read* chapter.
- 58, line 1, immence *read* immense.
- 60, line 10, and *read* and.
- 67, line 18, on *read* or.
- 72, line 13, agreements *read* agreement.
- 79, line 13, cheveron *read* chevron.
- 80, line 8, division *read* divisions.
- 83, line 17, in cumbrous *read* in the cumbrous.
- 90, line 17, his *read* their.
- 124, line 7, ferriginous *read* ferruginous.
- 126, line 13, expence *read* expense.
- 130, line 7, the next by *read* the next day by.
- 132, line 19, surrounded *read* surmounted.
- 135, line 5, paralellid *read* paralell.
- 151, line 16, beame *read* became.
- 156, line 17, accomodate *read* accommodate.
- 158, line 28, of harbour *read* of the harbour.
- 160, line 4, the *read* these.
- 166, line 2, hill *read* pile.
- 173, line 3, rocky *read* rocking.
- 176, line 3, round *read* ground.
- 180, line 12, basis *read* basca.





Am  
CL  
Wm







